The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4648. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TILL THE HOUR
OF
SICKNESS COMES,
FEW CARE TO
READ ANYTHING
ON THE
SUBJECT OF DISEASE.

In the year 1850 the writer of this article embarked in the DRUG BUSINESS in the City of Philadelphia, but for the last eighteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts. The most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one table-spoonful, added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify and *enrich the blood, and beautify the complexion.* In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence, to wit.: That the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few, of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and how few have been successful! Ask the REASON of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure and majestic,* having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upward of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated.

I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,
Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the City of New-York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upward of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way his articles must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him CAN confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1864.

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New-York of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.

After a careful analysis of Helmbold's preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVEERS & YATES.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons, and be convinced. The reader must also be aware, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudence, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the humors which make disease, enriching the blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

How to use these remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure: In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In these use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and external Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high seasoned food and acidulous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is affected in an astonishingly short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION

Its Origin and History Briefly Reviewed.

The Spirit in which it was Proposed to the Country.

How it was First Received by the Southern and Northern Press.

Admirable Spirit of the Southern Delegates.

Eradication of Disturbing Elements.

Harmonious Co-operation of the South with the North.

What the Convention has Accomplished.

Its Influences on the Future of the Union.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday Evening, Aug. 16.

A nation stripped to the loins and struggling for existence upon the field of battle, is a spectacle that has much of grandeur; but a people just emerged from a gigantic and protracted civil war, reuniting around the altar of a common nationality to bury the resentments, passions, and prejudices of the conflict, for the sake of the general good, is a sight that has in it all the elements of the sublime. This scene, so seldom vouchsafed humanity, it has been our fortune to have gazed upon these last three eventful days.

The great Convention has passed into history and henceforward it stands an epoch in the world's annals and a marvel in American politics. An outline of the history of this great event has already reached you by telegraph, but a hmning of the general spirit may not be unwelcome.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONVENTION

the nation owes primarily to Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his colaborers in his attempts to destroy the Republican Party. Before Congress met in December last it had become apparent that the immense majority of the party in both Houses had fallen under the control of the malignants, and as the session passed on these malignants led the Houses so madly on the road to ruin that not only the existence of the party, but the safety of the nation became involved. A few gentlemen—DOOLITTLE, COWAN and NORTON in the Senate, RAYMOND, with occasionl help from DELANO and others, in the House, attempted, but in vain, to stop the mad career. The President stood firmly by the principles on which he was elected, and with him as a rallying point the Spartan band determined to appeal from Congress to the people. Outside of Congress resident in Washington, were a few able, zealous Republicans, chief among whom was Gov. RANDALL, now Postmaster-General, who shared the convictions of these true men in the Houses, and they, as a preliminary step, early in the session, formed an organization known as the National Union Club. Later, and when the foundations of the structure had been laid broader and deeper, another organization in Washington, whose members were of Democratic antecedents and tendencies, was merged into the former. From the National Union Club came the first call for the Convention, and from the united organizations came the supplemental call signed by RANDALL, BLAIR and CAMPBELL.

Thus the Convention originated within the Republican Party, but with a purpose to serve national not partisan ends. Seeing this, the patriotic men of the Democratic Party came promptly to the support of the movement, both sides for the time laying aside party nomenclature and party machinery to join in the great work of restoration. It was a doubtful experiment, however, to attempt to bring together, in harmonious action, elements so different, and the deep anxiety experienced by those embarked in the movement during the interval between the publication of the call and the meeting of the Convention, can only be fully told by themselves. At first the response from the Southern Press was not auspicious, and as this danger faded away a new and more formidable one appeared in the North in the attempt of the Copperhead malignants to turn the movement to their advantage, and this cloud rested upon the Convention until the hour of assembling. The dawn of day however was apparent from the moment the Southern delegates began to arrive. With these behind them the Vallandighams could work evil, and it could be seen from the start that the South had come to coöperate with men in the North, whether Democrats or Republicans, whose fealty to the Federal Government was without blemish. When ORR and PERRY and YERGER and FLOURNOY and GRAHAM had been three hours in Philadelphia the night was gone, and we were in the full day-break of political regeneration.

There were, however, other than Southern influences that aided to this auspicious result that deserve credit, and chiefly Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. That gentleman, with the political acumen which is his distinguishing trait, took in the whole situation at a glance, and on Monday gracefully withdrew, leaving nothing for VALLANDIGHAM to do but to follow his example. How WOOD subsequently labored with that Jeremy Diddler of American politics, you have been fully informed, as well as how ruefully the Ohio demagogue at last accepted the situation.

Not by adroit management so much as by a settled determination for harmony upon the part of the vast body of the delegates, by the time the Convention met on Tuesday morning all was plain sailing before it. It was apparent that there would be entire unanimity, and that the South was an element of surpassing strength rather than of weakness. The spirit that animated the delegates was throughout most admirable, but it was in the deliberations upon the resolutions that it can best be seen. Bear in mind the central fact that the Committee was formed of two members of every State and Territory of the United States, and group around it the other facts that these men were of every shade of political views, that among them were men who had crossed swords in civil war, and others who had stood high during the contest in the legislative councils of the legitimate and the rebel Governments, and it would appear that agreement was impossible. But they did agree, and you have already had the glorious result. The session of the Committee was protracted only for the reason that the Address was lengthy and was duly and deliberately considered.

The Address, which, as well as the resolutions, was written by Mr. RAYMOND, met in the Committee the same hearty reception it encountered in the Convention. Some few verbal changes were suggested and made with a view of rasping one or two rough edges, but as a whole it came into the Convention in its original state. Here and there was a phrase not necessary to the general tone of the paper that grated somewhat, and these were expunged, but these were all the changes the address, ringing as it does throughout with the unquestioned patriotism and nationality of its author, met at once the hearty assent of the Southern members. Can I state any fact more conclusive than this? Decidedly not, but there is cumulative evidence.

Late last night the nature of the resolutions was well known to the insiders, and big, good-natured, energetic BROWNING, of Illinois, meeting PARSONS, of Alabama, in the corridor, patted him affectionately on the back, and said, "We must have a unanimous vote off hand for them to-morrow." "Why, certainly," answered PARSONS, "there is nothing in them anybody can object to."

Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, moved the adoption of the address.

Gov. ORR, from the same regenerated and disenthralled State, signified his hearty acquiescence in both resolution and address.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, lying sick upon his bed, when informed of the purport of both, expressed his great satisfaction.

Other representative men such RANDALL HUNT of Louisiana, FLOURNOY of Virginia, YERGER of Mississippi, and others, apart from the formal and solemn indorsement by the vote in the Convention, manifested an acquiescence that was the reverse of sullen or enforced. Curious "rebels" these. Thus far I have written to give the ground of my conviction that the South heartily and honestly indorses both resolutions and Address.

The same is true of the Democratic element in the Convention. GROESBECK and RANNEY of Ohio, GARRET DAVIS of Kentucky, REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, HOGAN of Missouri, ELDRIDGE of Wisconsin, BLACK of Pennsylvania, and indeed the whole brain of the Democratic Party manifest an indorsement that is not a whit behind that of the South.

The patriotic catholicity that appears officially upon the records of the Convention in the resolutions and address, the evidence is conclusive, animated the breast of every delegate upon its roll. The existence of this sentiment upon the surface even radicalism does not deny, so it has recourse to the weapon of knaves, and says the thing is simulated, a charge as false as it is disgraceful to those making it.

That the Convention should have risen to the great heights of enlightened patriotism that it did is its chief title to renown and to the gratitude of the American people, but its lesser glory would have immortalized any other political assemblage. In my dispatches to-night and heretofore I have endeavored to give you some idea of the marvelous decorum and dignity that pervaded the entire body from first to last. Perhaps I have succeeded; if so, you are aware that in this, as in all other respects, this body has been unique in our history. The order preserved in the Convention itself has been unprecedented. I never saw the House of Representatives of the United States half so orderly; never saw it obey its presiding officer with one-half the readiness. Yet this is the body from whom JOHN W. FORNEY said last night, from the office window of one of his "two newspapers—both daily," that he had suffered "unexampled outrage and insult." I do not doubt it—the high-bred decorum that marked the body must have been as gall and wormwood to him.

THE PERSONNEL

of the Convention is another of its distinguishing traits. Probably no similar body ever met in America that equaled it in intellectual strength and in social and moral worth. The roll of distinguished names is almost the roll of the Convention. Singling out a few for mention and we have Blair and Johnson, of Maryland; Doolittle and Randall, from Wisconsin; Dix, Raymond, Tilden and Church, from New-York; Cowan and Black, from Pennsylvania; Groesbeck, Ranney and McCook, of Ohio; Browning, of Illinois; Garret Davis and Rousseau, from Kentucky; Orr and Perry, of South Carolina; Parsons, of Alabama; Brockenbrough, of Virginia; Graham and Gilmer, of North Carolina; Marvin, of Florida; Hunt and Bullitt, of Louisiana; Couch, of Massachusetts; and others.

There was another personal element that was not the less gratifying—that was the large number of prominent general officers of the Federal armies during the late war. There was STEADMAN—and who, seeing him rise in the Convention, but remembered the terrible, scorching battle-heat of Chickamauga, where STEADMAN stood unwavering among the most trusted and valued of the lieutenants of THOMAS. There was CUSTER—how the nation loves and adores him! CUSTER!—the synonym of dashing gallantry and unfaltering fidelity. Said SHERIDAN on one of the days before Cold Harbor, "CUSTER, I wish you would take a regiment and clean those fellows out." "Those fellows were a brigade of the enemy a half mile away upon the left. CUSTER looked at his watch, estimated mentally the distance, and mounted his horse, saying, "General, it shall be done in twenty minutes." In twenty minutes it was done. That was CUSTER. There was ROUSSEAU—we all remember him the gallant soldier, the steadfast patriot, who rode the Union battle-line through scores of conflicts. There was CRAWFORD, a division commander in the Army of the Potomac from Wilderness to Appomattox. There were MCDOWELL, MCCOOK—from first to last throughout the war serving the cause of the Union in the van of its armies, and holding high command. To these could be added scores of others, of lesser renown perhaps, but not less faithful soldiers of the Republic.

Strange "rebels" these.

RANDALL and BROWNING have worked with an energy and skill and zeal to promote the harmony of the Convention and secure its objects that have entitled them to the gratitude of the American people. So, too, have COWAN and DOOLITTLE. These four (Mr. RAYMOND has returned to New-York) are to-night enjoying the fruits of their labor in the satisfaction they derive from the triumph they have so largely aided to achieve. There are two other figures that loom out upon the canvass—MONTGOMERY BLAIR and REVERDY JOHNSON; both have given to the work all of their great ability.

Born of faith in the American people and vivified by an intense nationality, the Philadelphia Convention has more that fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine. Was the spirit of prophecy upon the President when he said "the finger of Providence is unerring." How lightly must sit his cares upon that patriot to-night.

Passing the Convention to take its high place among the glories of our land, let me ask the Radical Yorick at Lancaster "Where be your gibes now?"

E. C.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New-Hampshire Delegation Wait Upon the President.

They Present an Address and Resolutions.

The President Replies in a Brief Speech.

The Cabinet to be Present at the Douglas Monument Ceremonies.

Order from Secretary Welles in Regard to Medals of Honor.

Circular of Instructions to Prussian Agents.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATION.

The New-Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention called upon the President, and presented the following address and resolutions on behalf of the delegation. Hon. C. B. BOWERS said:

MR. PRESIDENT: As Chairman of the delegation from New-Hampshire to the convention recently assembled in the City of Philadelphia, and which terminated so auspiciously, it becomes my agreeable duty to introduce to your personal acquaintance a portion of the members of such delegation, who have come to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and to renew in person our assurances of devotion to the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, and to express our cordial sympathy with and hearty approval of your avowed plan for the safe and complete restoration of peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the whole land. I I am, sir, also charged with the duty of presenting to your Excellency a copy of a resolution adopted with entire unanimity by the delegation from New Hampshire, as expressive of their views and desires in respect to their political condition and demands of our State and country in the present crisis. Having discharged such duty, I beg now to introduce the several members of our delegation now present, and to ask for them, in behalf of the interests of our State, a brief opportunity for the informal interchange of opinions. In conclusion you will allow me to congratulate you and the friends of Constitutional Government in all parts of our extended domain upon the emphatic approval of your public policy, so uniformly proclaimed by the conduct and the firm determination to sustain your administration, so long and so far as it shall be conducted on the strict basis of the Constitution, and also to wish for you many years of continued health, tranquility and prosperity.

Mr. BOWERS then read the resolutions which had been prepared by the Delegation.

Resolved, By the united Delegation for the State of New-Hampshire to the National Union Convention now in session in this city, that the present crisis demands the earnest efforts of both the Administration at Washington and the people to rescue the country from the perils now impending over it. Therefore, we frankly declare to the President of the United States that if the Conservative Party cannot be sustained by the whole power and patronage of the administration, it will be a useless effort to attempt to sustain its policy in the coming contest with the real enemies of the Union, and we feel confident that with the earnest coöperation of the Executive Departments of our Government we can return three Conservative members of Congress at the next election.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks and the read- of the resolutions, the members of the delegation and the ladies accompanying them were severally introduced to the President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

Mr. JOHNSON then remarked that he could not feel indifferent to this expression of confidence in him, and of approbation of the Administration. This encouragement was now most acceptable and agreeable to him. The dangers that now threaten the country were greater than ever before. He felt proud of the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the delegates.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS OF THE STATE.

Thereupon a desultory conversation ensued, in which the delegates explained that they desired to make known to the President the condition of political affairs in the State of New-Hampshire. It was believed that the State could be carried in favor of the Administration if proper judgment shall be exercised in the disposition of Government patronage, and by assurance from the President that the real friends of the Administration will be sustained so far as practicable by the Executive.

MHE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

A Democrat, member of the Delegation, said he believed he spoke the unanimous sentiments of the Democratic party in New-Hampshire when he declared that he did not desire office for the Democrats; preferred that the offices should be bestowed upon Conservative Republicans; that the Democratic Party would sustain the President without regard to the offices. To this statement the other delegates acquiesced. Another delegate explained that they did not desire the President to go into a general decapitation of office-holders, but they did hope that the Federal office-holders in New Hampshire who maligned the President personally, and who opposed his policy, should be removed. They wanted some assurance from the Executive that when they and their friends made a showing of such offence, the offender should be removed, and the office given to a friend of the Administration. With this assurance they could go back to ther homes strong and confident that their State would support the President's policy.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that we have now a policy and principles, recognized and laid down by the most intelligent, able, and patriotic body of men that has been convened since the days of the Declaration of Independence. A recognition of this policy and principles would be required of those who receive office and patronage from the Government. It was a duty the Administration owed itself that strength and power should be given to those who maintain the principles declared by that great body of national men who met this week in convention at Philadelphia. The delegates expressed themselves highly gratified with what the President had said, and assured him that they would now go home with confidence in the success of the Administration Party in their State.

THE TEXAS PROCLAMATION.

The Texas Proclamation is in the hands of the President, but will not be promulgated until to-morrow or on Monday next.

NEW-ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

Your New-Orleans correspondent, in a telegram of this date says, it is probable that Gov. WELLS will issue a Proclamation soon, organizing six loyal militia regiments, including three black.

THE CABINET AND THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

It is probable that all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. HARLAN, and possibly Mr. STANTON, as well as Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, with their staff officers, will accompany the President on his trip to Chicago.

ISSUE OF MEDALS OF HONOR.

The following has been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.—Under the authority of the act of Congress, approved Dec. 21, 1861, medals of honor are hereby awarded to the following-named persons who have distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action, by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, or by other commendable qualities:

JOHN BROWN, Captain of the after guard; RICHARD BATES, seaman; and THOMAS BURKE, seaman, of the United States steamship *De Soto*, for heroic conduct in rescuing from drowning JAMES ROSE and JOHN RUSSELL, seamen, of the United States steamship *Winooski*, off Eastport, Me., on May 10, 1866.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Captain of the after-guard of the United States steamship *Tallapoosa*, for heroic efforts to save from drowing WILLINGTON BROCAR, landsman, of the *Tallapoosa*, off New-Orleans, on July 15, 1866.

Application for the medals must be made through the commanding officers of the vessels on which the seamen are serving.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE IN NAVY DEPARTMENT.

General Order No. 78, from the Navy Department, directs that mates whose compensation under existing regulations does not exceed $400 per annum, will hereafter be allowed a sum equal to 20 per cent. of their pay, in lieu of all allowances, except for mileage or traveling expenses, under orders; this allowance to take effect from the 1st inst.

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO SUCCEED GEN. TERRY.

Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, the present commanding officer of the Department of Virginia, has also been designated as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the duties of which office were formerly exercised by Major-Gen. TERRY.

PENSION INSTRUCTIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day published the following circular of instructions:

Agents for paying pensions are directed hereafter to require satisfactory evidence of the date of marriage of a widow or mother. The usual certificate of the officiating clergyman or magistrate will generally be sufficient. If by one or more witnesses present, it must be under oath.

LATE FROM THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The Navy Department has received official advices dated May 31, from Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the East India Squadron. His flagship, the *Hartford*, was then at Swatow, China. The *Massachusetts*, at latest advices, was at Newchang. Quiet and order seemed to have been restored there. The *Wyoming* returned to Hong Kong on May 21, where it was intended she should remain until further orders. The *Hartford* left there on May 22, and visited the open ports on the coast. The storeship *Relief* has been ordered home. The general health on the coast of China is reported good.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT to be Naval Officer at Boston, and Gen. GORDON to be United States Marshal of the District of Massachusetts. The President has also appointed NATH'L S. HOWE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Massachusetts. DANIEL A. CARPENTER has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Tennessee.

THE TAX ON IRON FROGS AND PICKLES.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter in answer to an inquiry as to whether cast iron frogs are exempt from taxation as well as cast chairs. He has decided that the provision of the Internal Revenue Law exempting railroad chairs, fish plates, &c., when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the duty assessed thereon, does not apply to railroad chairs or frogs made of cast iron, and therefore such articles are liable to taxation.

The Acting Commissioner has also decided that pickles in jars are clearly liable to stamp tax under the provisions of "schedule C," relating to meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c.

QUEEN EMMA'S VISIT.

Queen EMMA was invited to drive with Mr. SEWARD this evening, but in consequence of the sudden and severe illness of Miss SPURGON her Majesty could not leave the hotel. It is understood that the Queen will be the guest of the Secretary of State at his mansion during the remainder of her stay in Washington. One of the reasons that induced Mr. SEWARD to extend this hospitality to the Queen was to remove her from the annoyances and importunities to which she has been subjected in the city from gossips and flunkeys who force themselves into Her Majesty's presence and annoy her almost beyond endurance. Especially has she been persecuted by a Department clerk, who enjoys the title of Professor, and is regarded as one of the most perfect types of the toadeater. The Professor has a *mania* for the society of royalty and the families of high officials, and he crowds himself into their presence unbidden and regardless of their frowns. He has become so intolerable at the White House that the ladies thereof refuse to respond to his pertinacious card. Nothing daunted, however, the Professor persists in thrusting himself into the presence of these ladies whenever a public reception takes place. This flunkey has chased the Queen into Mr. SEWARD's mansion, where she will be protected from further prosecution.

THE SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.

The preliminary meeting of the officers who propose to call a convention of the soldiers of the North and South, will take place in this city to-morrow, when an address will be prepared and a time and place fixed for the convention.

THE TAX ON FLAX AND FLAX FABRICS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that by the ninety-fifth section of the act of June 30, 1864, flax prepared for textile or felting purposes until actually worn is exempted from tax, and by the tenth section of the act of July 12, 1866, flax and the manufactures thereof are exempt from tax. The manufactures of flax are thread and cloth and as such are exempt, but if such manufactures are purchased from the original manufacturer or in market and made into thread yarns, warps or clothing by the purchaser, such articles are not exempt from taxation, as they are not manufactured from flax; the word manufactnring being construed to mean the primary operation of separating the fine fibre or skin of the plant by hackling and combing. Cloths, fabrics, or articles composed in part of flax and partly of other materials, are not regarded as manufactures of flax and are not exempt from tax. Crash, diapers, sheetings, &c., the warps of which are cotton or other materials and the filling flax yarn, are liable to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under the new law. When such fabrics are dyed, colored printed or bleached, if previously assessed and the tax paid thereon, they are liable only to a tax of 5 per cent. on their increased value.

MEXICO.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Maximilian's Blockade of Matamoras and Other Ports Declared Null and Void.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The following has been issued:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention, and,

Whereas, the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and,

Whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war—namely, the Prince MAXIMILIAN, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico—has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are now in the occupation and possession of another of the said belligerents—namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:

"The port of Matamoras, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the empire of the law shall not be therein reinstated.

ARTICLE II. Merchandise proceeding from said ports, on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and, on satisfactory proof of contravention, shall be irremissibly confiscated. Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree.

Given at Mexico the 9th day of July, 1866."

And whereas, the decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico. Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States, will be disallowed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE RIO GRANDE.

REVOLUTION IN MATAMORAS.

The Government of Caravajal Overthrown—A Political Movement—No Bloodshed—Gen. Lew Wallace at Caravajal's Headquarters.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Thursday, Aug. 16.
VIA JACKSON, MISS., Friday, Aug. 17.

Advices from the Rio Grande state that a revolution took place in the City of Matamoras on the 12th inst., resulting in the overthrow of the Government of CARAVAJAL. The General commanding escaped, and is in Brownsville. Gen. LEW WALLACE and other citizens of the United States are at CARAVAJAL's headquarters, which are also in Brownsville. The movement was general and purely political. There was no opposition, no loss of life, no destruction of property. Gen. PEDRO JOSA JUAREZ was the commander of the military forces in the city. It is said that CARAVAJAL has been proclaimed victor of Tamaulipas.

THE NEXT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Communication from Gov. Fenton—He Requests Senators Morgan and Harris to Attend the Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 17.

Gov. FENTON has requested Senators MORGAN and HARRIS to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, and "to reassure these true and tried friends of the Union and Constitutional freedom that the Union party of New-York fully appreciates their continued self-sacrificing efforts to place the States, lately in revolt, upon a just and stable basis; that it sympathizes with them, and sincerely desires the reëstablishment of loyal self-government in the communities lately in rebellion, as soon as is consistent with safety and future peace; that the Union Party is anxious to see their respective States represented in Congress as early as full assurance can be had that the power of these States will not thereby be placed in rebel hands; and that it will cordially coöperate with them to these ends."

THE BUFFALO HORSE FAIR.

Another Day of Excitement—Immense Concourse of People on the Race-course—Interesting Trials of Speed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17.

The attendance on the Course to-day to witness the exciting trials of speed was very large, though far from being equal to the immense assemblage of the previous day, which experienced turfmen declare was greater than ever before seen on a race-course on this continent. The weather was delightfully pleasant, a cooling breeze prevailing and agreeably tempering the sun's warm rays.

The first race was for a premium of $500, for five years old and under, mile heats, in harness.

The entries were *Skinnewahn*, *Belle Clinton*, *Springville Chief*, *Commodore Nutt*, *Byron*, *Gray Eagle* and *Tom Vanhart*. The two latter were withdrawn before the race. In the pools *Commodore Nutt* and *Byron* ranked about equal, *Skinnewahn* standing next in estimation. DAN MACE drove the last named, and his admirable handling of the mare enabled her to win the race, although *Byron* took the first heat.

The following is the summary:

E. Wadsworth's br. m. Skinnewahn	2	1	1	1	
J. Skolnson's ch. s. Byron	1	5	4	4	
L. Tilus' b. s. Springville Chief		3	2	2	
J. Boreland's b. m. Belle Clinton	3	4	3	3	
J. Steel's b. g. Commodore Nutt	4	2	5	5	

Time—2:40¼, 2:43, 2:38¼, 2:40¼.

In the first heat the sulky of *Springville Chief* came in collision with one of the others soon after the start, breaking the wheel and upsetting the sulky. The horse did not go around, and the judges allowed him to start again the next heat.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for beaten horses, and mile heats in harness. The entries were *Silas Rich*, *Morrissey*, *Strathmore* and *Heart of Oak*. *Silas* at first brought as much as the others combined in the pools, but just before the start *Morrissey* became the favorite. *Strathmore* won the first heat, and became the favorite at even against the field. *Silas Rich* won the ensuing two heats and the fifth. In the last heat the start was disgraceful, *Silas* being far ahead of the rest when the judges gave the word. Indeed the starting was the only feature in the proceedings of the meeting that could be complained of, and it certainly was execrable.

SUMMARY.

O. Dimmick's s. b. Silas Rich	2	1	1	4	1
S. Marsh's b. g. Strathmore	1	3	4	1	2
F. Kane's blk. s. Heart of Oak	4	4	3	2	3
J. Conless' ch. g. John Morrissey	3	2	2	3	4

Time—2:34¼, 2:34, 2:34¼, 2:37, 2:32.

MISSOURI.

Proclamation by Gov. Fletcher on the Enforcement of the Registration Laws.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 17.

Gov. FLETCHER has issued a proclamation bearing upon the present and prospective condition of the State, in which he says that the combined power of the National and State Governments will be used to enforce obedience to the laws of the nation and State until such laws are modified or repealed in a constitutional way, or declared void by a competent Court; that the present Constitution is the supreme law of the State; that the Registration law will be enforced and elections conducted in conformity therewith; that the annual enrollment of militia will be made according to law and irrespective of the political status of opinion; that no arrests will be made except as authorized by law, but that when the civil peace cannot be executed with the assistance of an ordinary posse, the officers will call for the aid of the militia, and that no armed or organized body of men will be allowed to appear at the polls or peaceful assemblages of the people except by order of the Governor or Department Commander. All citizens are urged to aid the constituted authorities in the maintenance of good order.

INDIANA.

The National Teachers' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Aug. 17.

In the National Teachers' Convention, to-day, Dr. LAMBERT, of New-York, read a paper in favor of a World's Educational Convention, to be held in New-York. After discussion, the paper was referred back to be further reported on next year. The subject of the amount of classics that should be taught in the schools was discussed at length, and also referred back. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressional Nomination.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Friday, Aug. 17.

DARWIN A. FINNEY was unanimously nominated for Congress from the Twentieth District. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The City Still Under Martial Law—A Special Session of the Legislature Called.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Military Governor has returned to his own headquarters, leaving the City Hall in the full occupancy of the city officers. No official order remitting martial law has yet been promulgated.

Gov. HUMPHREYS has called a special session of the Legislature of Mississippi to meet on Oct. 15, to revise the legislation of the recent regular session.

Arrived, steamer *Young America*, from Baltimore.

Fenian Excitement at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17.

There are some indications of another Fenian excitement, on the basis of a proposed Fenian pic-nic to come off in this city, and not on Grand Island, in the Niagara River, as wrongly reported in Canada. There appears to be no real foundation for any alarm, and Fenian circles are chuckling over the scare in Canada.

CHOLERA.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 17.

One hundred and forty-one cholera cases were reported for the twenty-four hours, ending at noon, forty-seven of which proved fatal. The Board of Health appointed three physicians in each ward to visit daily every house in their respective districts, furnish all poor people with medicines, and enforce all sanitary measures adopted by the Board. Tents are to be erected in different parts of the city for the accommodation of cholera patients, and every house, street and alley in the city is to be thoroughly disinfected.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 17.

Sixty-seven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17.

The deaths from cholera for 24 hours ending this morning, number 27.

Cholera in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 17.

One fatal case of cholera is reported here—that of a young man recently arrived from Cincinnati, where he contracted the disease.

Cable Dispatches.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17.

Twenty-three dispatches for Europe were forwarded for transmission by the Cable to-day, for which the sum of $2,619 77 in gold was paid.

CANADA.

Another Fenian Excitement—The Militia Called Out and a General Scare in Progress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

Another Fenian excitement is upon us, and the western portion of the Province is in a state of some alarm. The Government has called out several battalions of volunteers to form an "army of observation" to be placed on the frontier, or as near to it as possible, so as to be at hand when required. The whole will move to-morrow towards the Niagara frontier, and, as a matter of course, other battalions will be sent to the extreme west; say Windsor and Sarnia. It is thought that the invaders will not cross at Fort Erie this time, but, as that is the best point for them, there can be little doubt of their trying it again. The celebration to come off here next Tuesday is regarded here as a feint for the purpose of covering the descent to be made on our frontier. At any rate, it is well known that an invasion is being organized, and that the attempt to cross will be made very soon. With the view of preventing it, the army of observation is to be sent to the front, and in addition there will be two or three gunboats ready to coöperate with the volunteers in case the United States authorities should not succeed in preventing the descent. That everything will be done to prevent it, we have the most positive assurance, and it is not improbable that the Fenians will find it necessary to exhaust their efforts in effecting a landing. Our Government has taken timely precaution, and a sufficient force will be ready to aid the United States troops in keeping back the invaders.

The people of Fort Erie are in great dread, as they fear that this time their village will be given up to plunder and the flames, for the threat has gone forth that the place will be destroyed. There are at present no troops or volunteers at Fort Erie or Port Colborne. It is not known to what point the volunteers will be sent. Not a word is heard about the regular troops, but it is to be presumed that they will speedily be ordered to the front. Col. PEACOCKE has taken place of Gen. NAPIER as Commander of the Forces the in Western Canada, the latter having gone to England, where, it is to be hoped, he will remain, for he performed a most extraordinary part in the last campaign. Gen. MICHEL, too, is absent from the country, which is rather singlar at this particular juncture. We are certainly in a pitiable predicament in so far as the regular force is concerned. How PEACOCKE will manage the volunteers, it is difficult to say. He kept out of the Lime Ridge fight, and left the volunteers to do all the work. For some time past he has been subjected to a great deal of annoyance by the ladies in various parts of the Province sending him white feathers by express. The meaning, of course, must be obvious. Perhaps he may do better in his new position, as he has not to take the field. Col. BOOKER, who was exonerated from the charge of cowardice by a Court of Inquiry, is said to be making arrangements to move from Hamilton to Montreal, where he hopes to carry on his business without being subjected to the taunts and sneers of those around him. There can be no doubt that Mr. BOOKER was shamefully treated. His subordinates accused him of cowardice, yet failing to prove the accusation they still abuse him. The consequence has been the ruin of his business. He is an auctioneer, and at one time had the best business in his line here.

The mode in which the volunteers would be called out this time was supposed to be by ballot, but a report is now current that the Thirteenth Battalion entire will proceed into camp. The Tenth Royals of Toronto, will join the Thirteenth here, and proceed to Clifton, or Welland. The London Battalion will probably go there too. These are the only battalions mentioned as having been ordered to leave to-morrow. Major, now Lieut.-Col. SKINNER, takes command of the Thirteenth, in place of Col. BOOKER, resigned, but it is not known who will command the whole; possibly it may be Lieut.-Col. DURIE, Assistant Adjutant-General. Col. LOWRY will this time have full command of the regulars; and it is to be hoped that a better disposition of the forces will be made than before. It is thought that a great many Fenians will come from the Western and Southwestern States, and it is also expected that the invasion will take place between the 21st and end of the month. A lively time is looked for soon.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR very firm. WHEAT—Sales new Amber State at $2 65. OATS active; 48,000 bushels at 40c.@46c. for Chicago, and 49c. for Milwaukee. CORN, 82c. SHIPPED BY TOWS—95,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Rye. Passed Fultonville—10 loads Corn, 7 Oats, 1 Rye, 1 Wheat. The cattle market has not been very active this week, owing to the indisposition of the New-Yorkers to speculate, and although a few droves of the best extra steers brought nearly as high prices as last week, the decline on all grades will average ¼c.@¾c. ₿ lb., live weight. The average is from 5c. for the poorest to 9¼c.@9¾c. for choice extra steers. The supplies for the week aggregate 5,000, and about 1,000 remain unsold. Sheep are in moderate request at 5¼c.@7c., and lambs at 8c.@8¼c. HOGS—Light sales at 10¼c.@11c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR, No. 1 Spring Wheat, sales 600 bbls. at $10 50. WHEAT held at $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee by car lots; New White Michigan, $2 70. CORN—sales in the morning, 80,000 bushels No. 1 at 69¼c.; in the afternoon, 60,000 bushels at 68¼c. for No. 2 to arrive; 69¼c. for No. 1 on the spot. OATS quiet and held at 39c.@40c. for Wisconsin, and 37c.@38c. for No. 1 Chicago. BARLEY and RYE nominal. PORK $34 50. LARD 21c. for City, and 21¼c.@22c. for Western. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,903 bbls.; Corn, 186,813 bushels; Oats, 113,685 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 5,230 bushels; Corn, 191,790 bushels; Oats, 18,600 bushels.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm and steady at an advance of 15c.@25c. WHEAT—new firm and 3c.@5c. higher; old quiet and 1c.@2c. higher; sales at $1 84@$1 86 for new and $1 62@$1 64 for old No. 1, and $1 77@$1 80 for new and $1 10 for old No. 2. CORN quiet 57c.@57¼c. for No. 1, and 55¼c.@56c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 28c.@29c. for No. 1, and 26c.@26¼c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at $2 23, free. PROVISIONS firm. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushel Wheat, 201,700 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,100 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 191,000 bushels Corn, 2,100 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 500 bales; Middling 30c.; sales of the week 1,600. RECEIPTS 134 against 815 bales last week; stock 31,440 bales.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR firm; sales 1,000 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $10 for Red Winter, $13 for White, $14@$14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm at the advance of yesterday; sales 4,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee, at $2 25. CORN quiet; small sales No. 1 Illinois, at 75c. OATS and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour, 40c.; Wheat, 10¼c., Corn, 8¼c., to New York.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Affairs at Hearts Content—The Great Eastern—Her Officers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

Since I wrote you on the 27th ult., *via* Montreal, I have had the good fortune to see as much of the *Great Eastern* and her people as most of the visitors to this secluded village, now rendered so famous by the advent of the cable, that messenger of civilization and peace. I have eaten, drank, danced and slept on board, and been so favored as to make the acquaintance of almost every one I would care to know, from Capt. ANDERSON downwards.

Internally the great ship is fitted up as solidly as it is possible to imagine a thoroughly well-built house ashore, and latterly her appearance, as far as cleanliness is concerned, has made mighty strides. Of course, when we consider the aggregation of bipeds and quadrupeds, and the immense amount of work being done, in coaling, victualing, &c., we need not feel much surprise at finding this vessel less tidy than the yacht of a Vanderbilt. Yet it is marvelous to see the improvement made in so short a space, and the very particular way in which every man out of her hundreds is looked after and employed; no idleness or malingering is allowed, but the men have ample time and room for amusing themselves, of which they take full advantage. The transference of the cable and coiling it in the various tanks of the big ship is progressing rapidly, and it really is extraordinary to see the method, closeness and regularity with which it is stowed away, resembling nothing more than one huge coil of rope. The *Medway* discharges, and the *Eastern* receives at the rate of about 3½ miles an hour. The men employed in the tank sit upon the edge of the coil, and as each new round comes to them they catch it by stretching out their feet, the heels acting as a species of grappling irons, and the hands afterward doing the packing process.

I have no intention of undertaking a description of the vessel but some of your readers might find an account of the leading officers interesting.

Capt. ANDERSON is a Scotchman, from Dumfries. He is about six feet in height, well built, has a handsome face and profile, and a profusion of brown hair covering a very well shaped head; whiskers auburn. On the wrong side of 40, say 42—but time has dealt very leniently with him, as he has not a gray hair, and his blue eyes are clear as possible; the eyelids have, however, a tendency to nervous twitching occasionally. The Captain does not excel as a reader (I heard him read prayers on board) but he is a neat and even forcible speaker, not hurrying himself as he does in reading. No one could doubt his having a will of his own in spite of the peculiarly pleasant smile that brightens his face up and makes it so attractive.

Mr. R. C. HALPIN, chief officer, (Capt. HALPIN,) is a gentleman of about 30 years of age, stout, fair, has brown hair and whiskers, and one would say that he has more goodness in one look of him than one man in ten thousand. Every inch a sailor, as much the gentleman; bold as a lion and gentle as a lamb—HALPIN is never weary of doing kindness. On the passage of the *Great Eastern* from Sheerness to Beerhaven one of the men up in the rigging lost his presence of mind and was coming down right into the engine-room, when Capt. HALPIN, to the great risk of his own life, rushed up the rope and by sheer bodily strength supported the poor fainting man down to deck. On another occasion in the depth of Winter, when the *Eastern* was at Sheerness, a boat containing two ladies and an equal number of gentlemen was upset while leaving the ship; without waiting for one moment even to pull off some of his heavy clothing, he sprang at a height of 18 feet into the water and held the ladies up although they nearly drowned him by clinging to the hair of his head. So much for Capt. HALPIN, who looks an Englishman—a regular John Bull—but is nothing else than a County Dublin man and one of which that County and Ireland may well be proud.

Prof. THOMSON, the Consulting Electrician on board, is a Scotchman, a native of Glasgow. He is one of those scientific gentlemen whose brains are too great for their bodies. At all events, the mind of this gentleman seems to be bringing his person into a state of emaciation. His manner is very suave and gentle, so quiet and diffident that no one would take him to be the inventor of the new mode of telegraphing the "Marine Mirror Galvanometer," now in course of operation on the Atlantic wires. His kindness in showing your correspondent and his friends the *modus operandi* of his, to us complex, yet to him simple, instrument, entitles him to our best thanks. It would be difficult to guess his age, but his attainments as a scholar are well enough known. At Cambridge University he was Senior Wrangler, took the Smithsonian prize and gold medal, a feat almost unprecedented in that great institution.

The Chief Electrician afloat is Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, and at Heart's Content our friend Mr. LUNDY is in full force. Both are young men of very great mental calibre, and worthy of the trust imposed in them.

Mr. CANNING is the Chief Engineer, and has the appearance of being, and is, the right man in the right place. Over forty, I should say, and any of your photographers who desire a life-like picture of his present Imperial Majesty of the French had better come down to Heart's Content and get a sitting from Mr. CANNING. The latter is every inch a gentleman, however, and an honest man, with more real merit than twenty NAPOLEONS. He is exceedingly well liked by all who know him, and I have only mentioned his resemblance to the Emperor LOUIS because it is so remarkable as to attract the notice of the most unobservant, and it would be inexcusable not to mention the circumstance. His staff are principally Scotchmen. Mr. BIDDULPH, an Englishman from Warwickshire, is an exception, and a more intelligent young fellow your correspondent never had the pleasure of talking to. One of the doctors of the ship plays the violin exquisitely, but his name is not now present to my memory. Altogether, the assembled officers of the *Great Eastern* and the Atlantic Telegraph Cable are as scientific looking a body of men as one would expect to find them, and they ought to be. It will, therefore, be a matter of no small surprise if, with the powerful machinery they have for the purpose, they do not grapple the cable of last year and lay it in good order and condition. The Captain expects to sail on the 9th, and to be back with it, please God, in three weeks or a month. May success attend the undertaking.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, looking wiry and ubiquitous, is just the picture of an American, and a good one at that. Courteous to all, he is much respected on board and ashore. Friendly and kind like his countrymen, his information is unstintedly given when consistent with a due regard to the interests he so largely represents. It is the general belief that he never sleeps, and there seems to be solid ground for believing the fact; for, go anywhere, at any time, and there you meet Mr. FIELD. In connection with the successful laying of the cable, Mr. T. HARRISON RIDLEY, of the firm of Messrs. RIDLEY & SONS, of Harbor Grace, gave a grand supper and entertainment to the officers of the ship, the Telegraph Company, and to the principal families of the country and visitors of the ship. I had the honor of being one of the invited, and, as a matter of course, went, and I have only to say that although I have been to many a good meeting of the sort, I never yet was present at a more magnificent reception. Indeed, everything was on a princely scale, and the welcome was very cordial. A tent was erected expressly for the purpose of gratifying the tastes of those devoted to Terpsichore, and most handsomely decorated it was, with the flags of the two great nations just brought together—Great Britain and the United States. At the top of the room, in good, bold print, was the following inscription:

> "The Atlantic Cable; may it ever bind
> England and America in ties of peace.
> Landed July 27, 1866."

The affair was really a national or an international one, and Mr. HARRISON RIDLEY deserves the thanks of all for the spirit he exhibited and the example he set. If I remember aright, the first toast was an eulogium of Mr. C. W. FIELD, who was unfortunately unable to attend. I imagine he must have some sort of idea that his beloved cable would go wrong unless he was near it! Those of your readers of both sexes, who have not been in Newfoundland, may probably feel some curiosity to know what style of people the Newfoundlanders are, so far as personal appearance is concerned. Well, I assure them that the island can boast of what the Scotch would call "handsome men and bonnie lassies," in as large a degree for its size as any country I ever visited. Health and good complexions, and the wholesome appearance of plenty of genuine color, are principal points of attraction. Then the ladies here do not affect "rats," "mice," "waterfalls," and those abominations which disfigure the pretty faces of our New-York belles. Here the simple braid is the order of the day, and very becoming it is, too.

The news of the fishing is very discouraging all over the country, and I fear there will be more real distress in the island this Winter than its friends would wish, unless matters mend considerably within the next month.

I may as well say, while I am about it, that the road hence to Harbor Grace is just as like the public thoroughfares in the worst parts of the Highlands of Scotland as can be conceived, with this difference, that in the latter country I never traveled anything so cruelly break-neck, heart-breaking and trying as the first few miles from here. The scenery is pretty fair on a fine day, but not sufficiently attractive to induce a second visit on a wet one.

Let me note the fact that the President's message to the Queen was honored with a long and loud salute from the guns of the *Great Eastern*, and that both Her Majesty's telegram and His Excellency's reply are exhibited at the door of the electrician's office on board, with a memorandum of the exact time of the receipt and dispatch. I think the President's took eleven minutes in going to Osborne. K. L. S.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.

The Reception at New-London—Ball at Pequot House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE CUYAHOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The unexpected visit of an itinerant Italian "still so gently o'er you stealing" under your window just as you have reached a happy vein of poesy or humor, and are about to give specimens of the brilliant ore on paper, is bad enough, Heaven knows, but to have "to do" your correspondence under the very nose of a German band, playing galops and polkas, is worse. Hence, I advise all literary bagmen to avoid the temptations by yielding to which they could possibly find themselves in the presence of the windy things these Teutons blow, and of young ladies with a heartless longing for more polka. During the past hour I have made convulsive efforts to resume my story of the cruise, to be interrupted in the rush of my ideas for articulation by the "Spirit of the Ball," the "Mazurka Inferno," or some other such production of the divinely mad. For sufficient cause, to be explained hereafter, just now there is a temporary lull, of which I take advantage to take up my yarn where I last tied a knot upon it, and this, if I remember aright, was at anchor in New-London Bay, opposite the Pequot House, on Monday morning, early.

Pequot House was full, the guests numbering over four hundred. A number of these were arrivals from the neighboring cities invited to the ball, for which the house was turned upside down both mentally and bodily. Morning brought fine weather with it yesterday—a sky all but cloudless and just breeze enough to give the yachts a chance to show their quality in the bay. At noon, they weighed anchor, and passing up the bay, bore past Fort Trumbull, saluting it, the compliment being returned by the guns from the fortress stirring up the echoes from the heights that bound the last-born *Thames*, and awakening recollections of the time when cannons played to another tune against old Griswold.

Returning to their anchorage again, the yachts were now visited by many of the guests of the Pequot House, and by the ladies and their friends who had accompanied the squadron from Glencove. Among these the praises of the appointments of the yachts *L'Hirondelle, Henrietta, Rambler, Fleetwing* and *Vesta* were profuse. It was the purpose during the review to visit all or nearly all the yachts, but as the evening closed in the wind sprung up with vigor, and blowing into the harbor-mouth brought with it a heavy ground swell, which put an end to the visitations by boat.

THE ILLUMINATION.

I don't know where I am to find adjectives enough of the kind and quality to assist me in conveying an idea of the wonderful effects upon nature, animate and inanimate, produced last night by a lavish expenditure of money during the days preceding it. The ball was the conception of the guests at the Pequot House, and intended as a reception for the members of the Club and their friends exclusively. To avoid any misunderstanding in this respect, the tickets were set down at the modest figure, $30, a sufficient obstruction to those who, being without the pale of the "set," could hope to obtain nothing more for their money than a peep at the grapes without even the privelege to cry "sour."

Artificers under the superintendence of Mr. LOUIS LANG had been at work for many hours in the conversion of the rooms at the Pequot to the requirements of the coming festive throng. The Griswold Cottage adjoining the hotel had likewise been transmogrified by the magician LANG and the innumerable slaves of the lamp at his bidding. The rooms of the former were decorated after the most approved method of disposing of a great many flags and flowers, and greenbacks; the prominent feature of the ball-room being the motto, "Welcome to Pequot *sur mer*," done in the choicest flowers. This motto being in evidence of somebody's knowledge of French and ignorance of physics, for with but limited geological lore I ascertained that Pequot stood on crusty old blue limestone.

The beautiful parterres, embracing Griswold cottage, were covered with rare tracery of colored lamps, and the hall and supper room were superbly festooned with the flags of all nations from the frigate *Sabine*, now lying in the harbor.

The last echoes of the guns which hailed the colors as they fell at sunset, had scarce died away when the rocky promontory on which the hotel stands, was ablazed with fire. As rocket after rocket sprang into the air and bomb after bomb burst into showers of stars, azure, crimson and vermillion hued, the effect as seen from the *Cuyahoga* was truly beautiful. The lamps were now lighted along the balconies, and the diamond lights along the garden paths; the band from the *Sabine* played upon the rocks below; the squadron answered with its guns, and the *Cuyahoga* with her Dahlgrens. And now the fleet answered to the brilliant display on shore with myriads of lights among their rigging, shaping the graceful outlines of hull and sail against the sky, and mirroring them in the waters of the bay beneath, which shone and sparkled like a sea of stars.

THE BALL.

By 10 o'clock the fair women, which had been developing from the chrysalis state for hours, burst into the ball-room in all the variegated bloom of July butter-flies, with quite as many foolish children of the other sex running after. How many were caught and how many only left the memory of their beauty with their pursuers is not my business. The room, as ball-rooms nearly always are, was a horrid jam resulting in much more fun than dancing.

No less attractive than the jewels which sparkled everywhere were the graceful badges of silk worn prominently by the yachtsmen and their lady admirers. Some of these bore the ensign of the yacht club with the word "Pequot" beneath, others the flags of the different yachts. The *Dawn* its check of blue and white, *l'Hirondelle* its swallow, in thread of gold on crimson ground. The ladies had these little swallows everywhere, the gentlemen had larger ones in the supper room.

When I say that the most critical of the ladies pronounced the assemblage to be without rival in the recollections of all ball-goers, I presume I say enough to convey to those interested in the costume of the fair to suggest to their imaginations all the graceful absurdities of fashion, and the style and material in those exquisite imported things just now the rage, for a catalogue of which I refer my readers to my friend and counsellor on such occasions, Mr. A. T. STEWART.

Absurd as the late taking-up again by the upper ten of the long-time buried "train," how supremely absurd the fashion is can only be appreciated in a ball-room, where its wearer, in plain language, is a nuisance to everybody within talking distance. Of this there was quite enough to make very many people uncomfortable who otherwise would have enjoyed themselves. Then, there were the companion revivals of the patches and the powder of 80 years ago, lately reintroduced into the fashionable world by the Demimonde of Paris. Shame upon us, can we not grow wealthy without wearing with it the worst vanities of an age which is a blot in history? One lady was conspicuous for her supremity of style. Nothing was wanted upon her person which the most refined extravagance could suggest. Yet, after all, hear how she was summed up by an "old salt," who got a peep at her: "She was crowding all sail across the room; couldn't see whether she was a good-looking craft or not, she was so covered up by her canvas and things. She had a spot on her port-side and another on her starboard-side, and looked as if she had run her head into a flour-barrel, and carried away as much as would make biscuit for all hands. She had a chain-cable which went over her main truck, was shackled to her ear-rings, came down over her outriggers and laid in amidships."

The officers of the *Magic* and the *Cuyahoga*, in uniform, were also invited guests at Pequot. These, with the uniformed yachtmen, gave the whole affair a look sufficiently nautical to please even the extremists among the exclusives, and to please the yearning eyes of the young ladies just out, who dote upon shoulder-straps, gold hat-bands and gilt buttons with anchors and spread eagles. This dotage rarely lasts long, unless the spread eagles aforesaid cover the promise of an "establishment;" so prudent and reflective are the young people of this age of ours.

The supper-rooms were thrown open at midnight, and, as on all such occasions, the impatience to be served increased the difficulties of attendance. Everybody, however, got something, and a great many more than was good for them; of course I mean by excessive indulgence in ice-creams, jellies, candied fruits and other tempting delicacies, which cry "havoc" on the morning after. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up till daylight began to steal away the witchery of the paint, the powder and the patches, and here and there a yawn suggested an approaching dissolution. Prudent mammas had long since taken away their precious charges; only those whose love of fun bore down all opposition and the terrors of reaction still remained. Even of these many soon dropped off, till but an irrepressible few remained, when the sunlight chased these, too, like the owls, to roost.

This morning the squadron leaves for Newport, the *Cuyahoga* still accompanying. CRAYON.

A Race to Newport—A Two Thousand Dollar Pool—The "Eva" the Winner—A Gale—Threatened Disasters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE CAYUHOGA, NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

Headaches or no, to their credit be it said, each yachtsman yesterday morning was at his post when a gun from the *Magic* at 9 o'clock gave the signal to up anchor and make sail for Newport. On the night before a spare minute or two had been found to discuss, for the hundredth time no doubt, the respective merits of the yachts, and out of this discussion arose the making of a pool of $2,000 for the winner of the race to Newport. Pequot House poured out its guests upon the lawn to wave good-by to the passing squadron. The yachts returned the farewell with a generous expenditure of powder from their guns and a burst of windy harmonies from the troubadours. The *Cayuhoga* followed after saluting with five guns.

During the night the breeze had freshened considerably, still blowing from the east. Passing the North Dumpling Light, and heading for Fisher's Sound, the course being east northeast, the yachts soon parted, each struggling to make headway against the adverse wind and over the heavy ground-swell that tumbled through the Sound.

The *Eva*, sloop yacht, Capt. ——, took the lead at the start and passing the light had still held on to her position, followed closely by the *White Wing* and the *Bonita*, sloop yachts also. The *Halcyon* led the schooner fleet pressed closely by the *Vesta*, the *Phantom*, and the *Palmer*. Passing the light at the mouth of the Mystic River the relative position of the yachts remained unaltered save that the *Eva*, had still further increased her distance. These named were the only yachts of the squadron within distinguishable distance at this point from the *Cuyahoga*, which had passed through the fleet some half hour before.

Turning Watch Hill Point light we lost sight of the squadron; the *Eva* struggling bravely against the head wind and the heavy swell, being the last sail hidden from us.

Once free of the shelter of Fisher's Island, the swell rode in unchecked upon the rocky Rhode Island coast. The *Cuyahoga* bore on lazily now wallowing in the seatrough then lumbering over a huge swell with an emetic in it for some prostrate musician, or for a once light-footed danseuse now prone on deck.

Woe is me! but an hour before everybody enjoyed the breeze *so* much. The youngsters with restless heels rehearsed the programme for the coming ball at Newport. The elders sat and talked of yachts and fashions, of the watering places and those who were there, and the others who had disappointed the hotel-keepers by going away to such vulgar places as Lakes George and Memphramagog, who, in spite of all the usages of polite society, had dared to prefer the solitude and the shade of the country during the Summer to the alternate boil and bake of the sultry seaside.

Now, all this had ended. The first half-dozen pitches of the cutter brought young and old to prayer. The calls for mattresses and pillows were tumultuous. Balls and parties were forgotten, and the bare mention of salt water or a Saratoga spring would never have been forgiven.

But of all the lamentable groups that ever clustered round a stove-pipe in a gale, the *sharmin brudders* were the most woe-begone. They had brought about as much lager beer on board with them as they could carry and blow, and they were the first to yield themselves victims to the tempestuous billows without and within. Some held on ferociously to the rigging; others stuck to the chains of the smoke-stack, and embraced it lovingly as they heaved in that direction; others again thrust their huge, flat, flabby physiognomies out of the port-holes, making horrid faces at the "sad sea waves" below. Trombones, regardless of their owners, blew away; the drums did roll and the fifes gave out all hands on deck, and so they were, and arms, and legs, and the now empty beer barrels which lay between.

Point Judith was passed and turned, and Beaver Tail Light was reached, before the conversation so rudely interfered with on the poop was again renewed. When the Teutons got out of the wind they blew a hurricane. Never before were musical instruments made so expressive of a general rejoicing.

At 5 P. M. the *Cuyahoga* anchored in Newport inner harbor. By this time the breeze had abated considerably, without changing its direction, however. At nightfall the yachts had as yet made no appearance. About 9:30 o'clock a gun from the outer roads told of an arrival, which we afterward learned to be the *Eva*, the sloop-yacht, which, taking the lead at the start, had kept it all the way. She is, therefore, the winner of the pool. She was soon followed by the *White Wing*, these being the only arrivals before midnight.

During the night a gale sprung up, in which the yachts which were still outside had a troublesome time of it. At daylight we found that the *Magic* had dragged aground in the inner harbor; that the *Calypso* was high and dry on the western side of Goat Island, and that five of the squadron were still missing, the rest being at anchor in the roads.

This caused considerable excitement and anxiety as the weather still looked ugly, and the remembrance of the rock-bound coast by which we passed, and the wickedness of Point Judith did not by any means allay it. Before noon, however, with the exception of the *Seadrift*, the yachts came in amid great rejoicing. Lieut. CHASE, and a boat's crew from the *Cuyahoga*, released the *Magic* from her unsafe quarters, at high tide. The *Calypso* was got off by the revenue cutter *Miami*, both unharmed, I believe.

Still waiting for the *Seadrift*, the next line upon the programme has not yet been written. Going on to Holmes' Hole to visit the camp meeting there is talked of, but the point is undecided. Possibly the squadron will break up here, if so, as it will carry no further public interest with it, all scribblers may go home.

The lady guests of the *Cayahoga*, with one exception, got enough of the wilful Judith coming in, and have said good-bye to the cutter, and going home by rail.

6 P. M.—The news has just reached that the *Seadrift* was all safe at Stonington last night. She is expected in every moment. All are, therefore safe; nobody hurt.

Pilot-boat No. 13 picked up a dismasted bark out at sea. The *Miami* has brought her into harbor. The Providence steamer ran ashore in the roads last night, but she was got off this morning. CRAYON.

Antietam National Cemetery.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Herald, Aug. 15.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery was held at Sharpsburgh, Aug. 1. The following members of the Board were present: Ex-Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota; Gen. E. Shriver, Thomas A. Boullt, Esq., and Dr. A. A. Biggs, of Maryland; Hon. Benedict Lapham, of Rhode Island, Gen. Ezra A. Carman, of New-Jersey, and Hon. G. L. Cranmer, of West Virginia.

THOMAS A. BOULLT, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, submitted a report of the money appropriated and expended—of the work performed, and of the general condition of the National Cemetery, financial prospects, &c.

The Trustees visited the cemetery grounds, inspected the work performed, and approved the same as being complete and substantial.

It was also ordered that the Cemetery be dedicated on the 17th day of September, 1867, the fifth anniversary of the battle. This is one year later than was previously proposed. By that time it is hoped that the cemetery will be nearly completed. The wall will be finished, the dead will be gathered in, and perhaps the work of beautifying the grounds will have been begun.

The Trustees also authorized the local Board, consisting of the Superintendent and the Secretary, to take such measures as may be necessary to secure appropriations from those States which have not yet given the amount apportioned to them, respectively.

The next meeting of the Trustees will be at Barnum's Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on the 19th of September next.

The Secretary's report gives a brief history of the movement. The General Assembly of Maryland at its January session, 1865, passed an act incorporating a National Cemetery Association, and naming THOS. A. BOULLT, A. A. BIGGS, Gen. E. SHRIVER and C. C. FULTON as Trustees. Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, at that time Governor of the State, took a warm interest in the project, and it was by his recommendation that the Legislature passed the incorporating act, and made an appropriation of $7,000. The General Assembly, at its extra session, January, 1866, made an additional appropriation of $8,000. The Secretary says: "For this additional appropriation from the State of Maryland, the Association is mainly indebted to the liberal views contained in a special message of His Excellency, Gov. SWANN, in behalf of this cemetery."

Amount received from State of Maryland, (first appropriation)	$7,000 00
Amount expended as per statement of Dec. 29, 1865	6,418 54
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1866	571 46
Received from West Virginia	500 00
Received from Maine	2,000 00
Received from Rhode Island	500 00
Received from Maryland	5,000 00
Received from Pennsylvania	5,000 00
Received from Massachusetts	2,000 00
Total	$15,571 46
Expenditures as per report	9,492 71
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$6,078 75

There is yet to be received from the appropriation of

West Virginia	$1,172 44
Maine	787 40
Maryland	3,000 00
Rhode Island	500 00
Massachusetts	2,000 00
Minnesota	500 00
Showing a balance on hand and to be received	$14,069 59

New-Jersey has since appropriated $5,000.

The Secretary of War has appropriated 3,000 coffins to the cemetery, which are now ready for delivery.

The report concludes thus:

"In conclusion, it is deemed proper to state that with the exception of $200 paid to Dr. BIGGS, as Superintendent, and $100 to your Secretary and Treasurer, which will about pay incidental expenses in the discharge of their official duties, no funds have been withdrawn from the treasury for the payment of salaries to the officers. Every cent has been used for the benefit of the cemetery."

FROM MEXICO.

The Late Revolutionists Arrested.

The Mexican *Railway Era*, of Orizaba, July 22, has the following news of the late arrests made in the City of Mexico, on account of the recent attempt to overturn the Government:

"On Thursday a party of sixteen prisoners of State passed through our streets, in charge of a military escort, on their way to Vera Cruz. We were informed that there were in the number several notables, residents of the Capital, three General officers and one priest. From a paragraph in the Pajaro *Verde*, of the 17th, it appears that Government had ordered the arrest, in conformity with article 77 of the statutes, of the following-named persons, charged with endeavoring to disturb the public peace and order:

D. Feliciano Chavarria, Señor Gen. D. Jose Rojo, Señor Kampherr, D. Pedro Echavaria, D. Agustin Cruz, D. Agustin Zira, Gen. E. Maguel Morales Puente, D. Juan Mateos, D. Ignacio Ramirey, Señor Gen. de Jose de la Parraa, D. Mnuel Parada, D. Gabriel Maria Islas, D. Antonio Maria Zamacona, Padre Ordonez, D. Jose Miguel Arroyo, D. Joaquin Alcade.

Of the banishment of these gentlemen to Yucatan and elsewhere, we have already published accounts."

The *Railroad Era*, of Orizaba, has also the following additional intelligence:

"From the City of Mexico we learn that orders of suppression, or at least of temporary suspension, have been issued by Government in the cases of the journals *La Sociedad* and *New Era*. Of the causes of this action we are unadvised, but presume they are charged with improper publications."

On Tuesday evening a portion of Gen. MEJIA's command, recently in occupancy of the garrison of Matamoras, arrived in this place. It was supposed they were destined for some point on the line to the City of Mexico. These troops exhibited unmistakable evidences of having passed through a severe campaign.

From Toluca we have dates to the 14th inst. A detachment of from thirty to sixty men of the force that garrisoned the city, started out on the 12th for Mexico, on business of the service. On the road they deserted their colors, proceeding to the pueblo of Metepee, where some people joined them, and there a pardoned deserter called ABRAHAM PLATA was chosen chief. This new guerrilla shaped his course for the hacienda of Atizapan, where they seized a great many animals, and carried off the owner, D. MANUEL GOMEZ, whom they released at Tenango, on receipt of an unknown amount of ransom money. They acted at this place as at the first, taking away all horses and arms to be found, and departing on the way, it was supposed, to Jalatiaco. In consequence of this, the road between Toluca and Cuernavaca is thought to be very insecure. According to the same letters, the rest of the Toluca garrison, about eighty strong, was surrounded by a force of Algerines, disarmed and seized, officers and all, in their own quarters. One batch of prisoners had already started to Mexico. In Tierra Ruemada, the guerrilla chiefs, GOMEZ, GALIARDO, GEANDA and CASTILLO have reappeared, and it is apprehended that they will give much trouble. Two companies of Turks have arrived at Toluca from Zitacuaro, and two other companies had been before placed there in garrison.

THE CROPS.

Severe Storms in the West.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Aug. 14, contains dispatches from various points throughout the Northwest, touching on the weather and the crops. The heavy rains during the past few days seem to have been general all over the West, from the latitude of Cairo to that of St. Cloud, and in many places a great deal of damage has been inflicted on the grain, though apparently the storm was more intense, and more injury was sustained in the northern than in the southern parts of the Northwestern States. South of the Dixon Air Line Railroad, and its extension through Iowa, the damage is light, as most of the grain had been cut and stacked, previous to the storm. But north of this road—through Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Southern Minnesota, the crops have sustained a serious injury. The rains have been incessant; the streams are swollen to mountain torrents, and several lives have been lost. However, it is well known that occurrences of this kind are nearly always exaggerated. A week of dry, cool weather will do much to mitigate the effect of the recent storms, and although the crops will not turn out as well as was expected, there will be an ample sufficiency for home consumption, if not a small surplus for export.

Among the dispatches are the following:

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 13.—The storm raged with brief intermission from 7 P. M., Saturday, until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Measurement showed a fall of rain of seven inches. Three inches is the most shown to have ever fallen in the same time in this locality. The crops in this section are all harvested, and a good crop. The extent of the damage to wheat was the blowing down of stacks. Corn is considerably damaged by wind, but not seriously. Fruit trees were damaged to a great extent.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 13.—The average temperature here for two weeks past has been sixty-five at 7 A. M. and eighty-one at noon in the shade. Yesterday the thermometer stood ninety at noon. A refreshing shower fell last night. All ungathered crops continue to promise well.

GENESEO, Ill., Aug. 13.—The heavy wind and rain of Saturday night have not injured as much grain as was at first supposed, as the small grain in this vicinity has mostly been secured. What outstanding grain there is is not seriously injured. Where it has been poorly stacked the wind has uncapped the stacks, and the rain has beaten into them badly, though no serious damage is expected, as to-day has been a fine breezy drying day, and this evening the weather appears settled. Wind northwest.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 13.—The weather on Saturday was moderately warm, with a gradual increase of temperature till evening. Saturday night was the warmest of the month. Sunday morning was cloudy and very warm, with distant showers. The temperature increased till about 2 o'clock, with the thermometer at 100. In four hours there was a fall of eighteen degrees, with a heavy thunder-storm gathering in the west. During the night there was a continual thunder-storm, and the water that fell is variously estimated at from three to six inches. At 6:30 A. M. the rain ceased falling, and the clouds broke away, and, with the exception of a few flying clouds, the day has been clear and excessively hot. No damage to crops.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 13.—Wheat and oats have been sprouted somewhat, standing as well as cut, owing to the rain. I have seen heads of wheat with grown sprouts over an inch long. The weather is cool and the clouds are clearing away with prospects of settled weather, unless we have which immediately, it will be impossible to save such grain. Reports from all parts of the State indicate that independent of rains, the harvest will yield less, the grain having been much injured by hot weather while ripening.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., Aug. 13.—We have had rain, more or less, for the last four days, and the wheat that was cut and standing out has commenced to grow. Up to the commencement of the rain, not one-third of the crop was cut. The weather to-day is fine, and, should it continue so, crops of all kinds will be better than they have been for years. We had a big crop of hay, and it is all in good order.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Aug. 13.—The condition of crops in this county is as follows: Winter wheat, light; spring wheat, oats and potatoes are above the average; rye is good; the hay crop is medium. Harvesting has just commenced. No damage has yet been done by the storm. The weather is cool, and for over two weeks past considerable rain has fallen.

A Deliberate Suicide at New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 13.

Our readers will recollect that the *Journal and Courier* of Monday, 5th inst., made note of the arrest on the New-Haven Green, of BENNETT C. FOWLER, of East Haven, who was in the act of attempting to take his own life by shooting himself with a pistol. Being somewhat rudely interrupted at that time by the police, he concluded to wait awhile, but in putting his pistol into his pocket it exploded, doing no damage to any one, and after spending a few hours in the lock-up, he was discharged. Many people—indeed, most of those who knew him—hardly credited the idea that FOWLER really intended to finish his life by violence on this occasion; but those who knew him *best* well know that for a long time he has meditated this act, and declared the intention to commit suicide.

On Saturday last he accomplished it. During the day he spent some time in J. BRADLEY's saloon, engaged in writing, and when asked what he was doing, said he was making his will. He afterwards called on R. H. BRADLEY and wanted to borrow a gun for the purpose of shooting a small bird to eat, as he felt bad and wanted something of that sort. The gun was lent him and he departed. The next that was seen of him his body was found between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by the roadside in the rear of the residence of CHAS. IVES, Esq., on the Heights, dead—his brains blown out. A Coroner's Jury was immediately summoned, consisting of the following-named persons: Willis Hemingway, S. M. Tuttle, Henry B. Brown, Stephen Rowe, Chas. P. Prince, C. W. Hemingway, Daniel Granniss, Wm. B. Hemingway, Lyman A. Granniss, Albert Brockett, Joseph B. Ware. From an inspection of the body the circumstances attending the suicide were shown to have been nearly these: FOWLER had borrowed the gun for the purpose of killing himself, and seating himself by the roadside on a gentle slope of the bank, he held the gun between his knees and laid his right temple against the muzzle. He had previously cut a small stick with a crotch at the end; with this he touched the trigger of the gun, and the contents—probably a heavy charge of shot—passed into his head, shattering it horribly, and going nearly through, lodged under the scalp, back of the left ear. He must have expired without a struggle, as his body fell backward and lay extended at full length, the gun between his legs and the stick grasped in his hand. In the pocket of the deceased was found the document he had written in the morning. It recited a few family matters that we do not think ourselves called upon to mention; stated that life was a burden and that he had long pondered the step he had taken; prayed God to forgive the act; gave orders that his property, consisting of $480, should be given to his brother, MORGAN G. FOWLER—to whom the letter was addressed—and his clothing to one or two other persons; and closed with the expression of a wish that his body should be buried where it was found; or, if not there in a simple form elsewhere. His funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. VIBBART, of Fair-Haven, officiating. The deceased was well known in this city and vicinity as "one-armed FOWLER," he having lost his right arm years ago, while gunning. He was of an eccentric turn of mind, and his habits of life were not such as are generally regarded as the best.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Mother Kills her Two Children and then Destroys Herself.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

KALAMAZOO, Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

During the late hours of Sunday evening and the early hours of Monday morning, a Mrs. RECKARD, of the town of Oshtemo, in this county, committed a most horrible murder, and ended the drama by self-destruction. She got up in the night, telling her husband that she was nervous and could not sleep, and that she would sit up for a while in an adjoining room until she could get quiet. She proceeded to write some letters, and her husband, waking up about an hour afterward, inquired how soon she was coming to bed, to which she replied, "in a short time," and he again went to sleep.

It seems that soon after she went to an adjoining room, where two of her children were sleeping—WILLIE, a boy of six, and ETTA, a girl of eight—and with a razor cut their throats. With such a horrid desperation was the deed done, that only the bone preventing the severing of their heads from their bodies. The struggles and hard breathing of the poor children, unable to make a loud noise, awakened a brother of fifteen who was sleeping up stairs, who inquired what was the matter, and was told by his mother "nothing," and was bid to go to sleep. She seems then to have gone back and forth between the bedroom of the children and her sitting room several times, and then cut her own throat. Her struggles again awakened the lad up stairs who, becoming alarmed, aroused his father, who got up and went into the sitting-room where he found the kerosene lamp turned down low. Turning it up, tracks and smears of blood were discovered all around, and a suspicion of the terrible deed flashed across his mind. Going to the children's bedroom the most ghastly sight met his eyes, his two children lying side by side, weltering in their blood, and his wife lying across the foot of the bed with her throat cut from ear to ear. The bed was flooded with blood, and it was running upon the floor in a stream!

It would seem that she did not cut her own throat at the children's bedside, but after she had murdered them, walked into a bedroom adjoining. After turning down the lamp in still another room—for tracks of blood were seen all over the floor—and taking the razor which she had used upon her children, she drew it heavily across her own throat, laid the bloody weapon upon the pillow, and with a coolness, deliberation and fortitude which it is almost impossible to comprehend, while the blood was rushing in torrents from the wound, made her way out of this room into that of her children, and laid herself carelessly down upon the same gory bed, as if to sleep. Both children lay with their faces to the wall. One of them had evidently struggled while the knife was its vitals, for the blood was spattered over the clothes, and the mother's hand and arm were ensanguined with the precious life current.

This sad occurrence took place at the Oshtemo side track, about six miles west of this place, on the M. C. R. R. The unfortunate woman was the wife of ALEXANDER RECKARD, a well-to-do farmer.

A coroner's inquest was held this forenoon, and the verdict given was in accordance with the above facts. She was undoubtedly insane. She appeared well and cheerful on Sunday afternoon, and was out walking with her husband and two children. But there is reason to believe that she had meditated the act for some time. On the evening before the commission of this terrible deed, she gave away to different members of her family a great many articles, trinkets, &c., though, curious enough, no suspicion was aroused. The letters found on the stand are well written, both as regards penmanship and language. She directs how her two oldest children shall be brought up, confiding them to the care of a relative. "ETTIE and WILLIE," she says, "I shall take with me!"

GAMBLERS ON STEAMBOATS.

Duty of Masters to their Passengers.

The following is an abstract from the opinion of Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Alabama, in Admiralty:

The libellant, MARY A. SMITH, is a widow woman, residing in South Carolina, and the respondent, JOS. A. WILSON, is the master of the *Manhattan*, one of the line of steam vessels plying between Mobile and New-Orleans, for the carriage of passengers and freight. On the 22d of February, 1866, the plaintiff's son, a minor, 18 years of age, took passage on board of this vessel at New-Orleans, where he had been to receive a thousand dollars of his mother's money from her agents at that place. He got these funds, and was returning with them to her. In the course of the evening, and while playing a game of euchre, for pastime, with some of his acquaintances, a man came from one of the state-rooms, having with him some gambling appliance, known to the fraternity as a "sweat cloth," and at once invited these young persons to leave their own game, and he would "show them something more attractive," saying he had been given a considerable sum of money to distribute among those who made good throws with the dice he exhibited. Almost simultaneously with this, another man, who was proved by the testimony, to have been a confederate of the owner of the "sweat cloth," came from the same state-room and going up to young SMITH, said: "Let us see him out." SMITH and his challenger then went to the table upon which the "sweat cloth" was spread, and began playing by each putting down a dollar, and both losing. This continued until SMITH, greatly excited, increased his stake to twenty dollars on each throw of the dice. The confederate of the gambler, meanwhile, had ceased to play. One of the companions of SMITH, seeing how matters were going, tried to induce him to leave off, but the gamblers persuaded him to continue, upon the assurance that he could probably not only recover his losses but make larger gains. Under this stimulus, their inexperienced victim played deeper and deeper, until seven hundred and fifty dollars of his widowed mother's money was secured by the thieves. The exhibitor of the "sweat cloth" then coolly rolled up the gambling apparatus, and went with it and the stolen money into his state-room.

The mother of young SMITH seeks to recover this sum of money so lost by him while a passenger on the *Manhattan*, from JOHN A. WILSON, who is the Master of the said vessel. Having disposed of the question of jurisdiction, the learned Judge says: "I will now consider the case on its merits. It is a case of much interest and importance. It concerns all that portion of the community who travel by water, and involves a consideration of the character of ship-masters, their powers, duties and responsibilities. I know of no more important relationship to society than that of the commander of a vessel engaged in the carriage of passengers. Chancellor KENT (vol. 3, on. p. 159) says: 'He ought to possess moral and intellectual, as well as business qualifications of the first order.' CLEIRAC (in his *Jugemens d'Oleron C. J.*) says that 'the title of master of a ship implies honor, experience and morals.' Volumes might be written in amplification of these tersely stated premises without adding to their pith or aptness. They are, in effect, declarations of the maritime law, that no man of blunted moral sense or of low intellectual range, or who does not possess a nice and delicate sense of honor, or whose experience of life is narrow and meagre, should be allowed to occupy the position of master of a vessel. He 'may refuse passage to persons whose characters are doubtful, or dissolute, or suspicious, and *a fortiori*, whose characters are unequivocally bad.' He has a right to inquire into the intent with which a traveler seeks a passage, and 'to act with reasonable presumption in regard to him,' as for instance: 'If a known or suspected thief were to come on board,' he would be authorized to presume his intention to be to carry out his criminal designs against the property of others, and not only may, but must, refuse to convey him, or accept all the liabilities of carrying him. (JENKS vs. COLEMAN, Sumner's Reports, p. 222.)

If, then, he may refuse passage to persons of known bad character; if he has the right to say to a thief, "I will not allow you on board of my vessel," and if he should say and do this in regard to a notorious rogue, what should he do when he finds out that a common gambler, with the tools of his avocation for luggage, is among his passengers? The enlightened judgment of mankind consents to stigmatize gambling as a most pernicious vice. Every Christian code denounces it as a crime, and punishes it as such. A common gambler is a common nuisance. Insensible to honor, deaf to pity, and bent upon plunder, he is a human cormorant, more detestable than the bird of prey itself, and if it is within the power, it is the clear duty of managers and directors of public conveyances to save the public from contact with him. The extensive powers with which the master of a vessel is clothed are not, however, to be used except in furtherance of the objects the laws have in view, and in every case the responsibility runs parallel with privilege. The misuse of authority is the parent of accountableness, and it is a proposition of universal application in the affairs of civilized life, that whenever the laws invest any person with an enlarged degree of power over his fellows, they impose a corresponding obligation, and watch with a jealous eye the exercise of a discretionary authority. Hence it is that the duties of the master of a vessel are stated with great precision and clearness in the books.

I need not consider here what his duties are to the owners of the vessel. "In respect to passengers," says Judge STORY, (Chamberlain vs. Chandler, 2d Mason's Reports) "the case of the master is one of peculiar responsibility and delicacy. Their contract with him is not for mere ship-room and personal existence on board. It is a stipulation, not for toleration merely, but for respectful treatment; for that decency of demeanor which constitutes the charm of social life; for that attention which mitigates evil without reluctance, and that promptitude which administers aid to distress. Toward women and minors the master of a vessel is bound, at all times, to exercise the care and tenderness of a *pater familias*, and this is especially his duty when they are unaccompanied by a natural guardian. The fact is, that in the eye of the law, he stands to all his passengers *in loco parentis*. They are entitled, as a matter of right, to his attention and protection. Is it to be tolerated that a person of immature years, or a female passenger shall be beaten or robbed in the presence of the captain or one of his officers, and he not to be held accountable in damages to the father or husband? And should it make any difference in his legal liability, that, though not present at the perpetration of the crime, he takes no means to punish the assaulter, or make the thief disgorge on being reliably informed of the commission of the offence? Does he not, in effect, consent to the outrage, if he does not use the means within his lawful reach, and promptly, so far as these means extend to redress the grievance?" Judge WARE (in Plummer-ly Webb et al. Ware's R.) on this point says, "He (the master) is entrusted by the law with the supreme power on board of his ship, and what is done by his permission must be considered as done by his authority. And in the case before me, if a generous construction of Capt. WILSON's omission takes from it any conclusive aspect, can justice or law require less than liability for the result of his negligence? Shall he go free, if he makes no attempt to discharge a plain duty, the performance of which might and in all probability would have corrected the evil, while yet the wrong door was legally subject to his control?

A decree will be entered that the libellant, MARY H. SMITH, recover from the respondent, JOSEPH A. WILSON, the sum of $750, with lawful interest thereon from the 22d day of February, 1866, together with costs.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

WHY DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES BURN WITH DIFFERENT LUMINOSITIES—THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF COMBUSTION.—As usually described, the phenomena of combustion are very simple, but in fact this is hardly true. The heat and light which characterize it are the consequences of the violent collisions and rapid vibrations of the atoms. And when this occurs by the showering down, as it were, of gaseous atoms upon a solid, as you see in the combustion of carbon and iron in oxygen gas, or of antimony in chlorine there may be a very intense ignition without flame, but whenever a gas or vapor burns in another, as hydrogen gas in the atmosphere, then we have flame, and the phenomena are really complicated. At the points of contact, which are now outside of the flame, we have the highest temperature—the particles being in the most rapid state of vibration. But as a portion of the outer atmosphere penetrates for some distance into the burning gas, it extends the conflict into the body of the flame. In this manner the hydrogen of the hydro-carbon is burnt first, and the ignited carbon, standing vertically for a while in an ignited state, forms the luminous shell of the flame; and within, waiting for the presence of air, or rather passing out, drawn into this conflict, is the unchanged gas or vapor. That there is always an inner portion of gas or vapor, is demonstrated by drawing it out with a fine capillary tube, and burning it at the end. And now we are prepared to understand why different substances burn so very differently. The answer is clearly to be found in the circumstance that different substances contain, or evolve, or produce different amounts of solid particles. In all the gas flames there are no solid particles to be heated. But if the solid particles of lime are thrown into this almost invisible flame, you will notice how vividly I bring out the light; and so also if I give the vapor of a hydro-carbon as benzole, which is rich, solid carbon, to the hydrogen, by merely passing it through a tube packed with tow and moistened with Naptha, you are dazzled by its brilliancy. But there has recently been reported a curious phenomenon of flame not covered by this explanation. [*Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, Edinburgh, May, 1866.] Dr. REUSCH was narrating his experiments on a mode of obtaining continuous musical tones by large tubes actuated by gas-burners. He says: "The tube in condition for sounding the pipe may also be used for another experiment. If a platinum wire, bent rectangularly, be held vertically in the flame, so that it is near the gauze, the wire soon begins to be incandescent; for the small flame is very hot, and silver readily melts in it. If now the india-rubber gas-tube be compressed, the flame is extinguished and the wire ceases to ignite. If, after a few seconds, gas be again admitted, the wire again begins to glow without the gas being lighted. But when the wire is brightly glowing the rekindling of the flame can be effected of gently breathing upon it." It does sometimes seem as if nature were operating through certain of her phenomena to baffle and puzzle us, for we know that gas issuing from a common burner can be lighted in certain electric conditions, from the tips of the fingers, yet here is a case where it remains unlighted while actually coming in contact with an incandescent surface. It would be interesting to pursue the inquiry what property of the breath, (*expriedair*,) whether the vapor of water or the carbonic acid, was the agent of inflammation here. The inquiry is by no means a trivial one.

TRICHINASIS.—One person will die of infestation of Trichine; another will live. The difference is due to the difference in the number of the worms which have entered the body. We read in URCHOHI'S *Archio* the case of a lady who consulted him in 1857 concerning a tumor of the right breast, and on interrogating her concerning her previous health, he found that this had always been very good except at one period—viz., in 1842—when, while residing at Dresden, she became the subject of severe pains in the joints and limbs, followed by paralysis. After a while anasarca appeared, and continued many weeks. At the end of three months from this her health began to improve, and after four months' confinement to bed she recovered. Later, she married and bore a child, and, in fact, continued in good health, with the exception of occasional muscular pains. The tumor in her breast had appeared since early in 1857, and exhibited the signs of carcinoma, and the glands of the axilla having become slowly affected, while the cancer cachexia was not developed, Prof. MIDDLEDORPF amputated her breast in May, 1863. Two years later, cancerous infiltration of the axilla having appeared, and the patient's general health being good, it was resolved to excise such parts. While separating these from the subjacent intercostals, Prof. MIDDLEDORPF observed that they were beset with white granules, which he suspected to be trichina capsules. Examined microscopically every portion of muscle the size of a pin's head was found to contain four or five completely calcified trichina-capsules, trichina, on a section being made, being found free and living. This is the first instance on record in which twenty-four years after an invasion of trichiniasis, living trichina have been discoverable. That they really were deposited in 1842 is shown, not only by the symptoms then present and the subsequent good health of the subject, but also by the fact of two of her servants having then died suffering from similar symptoms.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF VIBRATION TO THE COLORS OF THE SPECTRUM.—It is well known that when a beam of light, when white, passes through a triangular-shaped piece of glass, called a prism, it leaves it broken up into a series, side by side, of luminous bands of color—red, green, blue, &c., but no white. This is the prismatic analysis of light; at one side or end of the series of bands is blue, and at the other red, the former the most refrangible, (equivalent to bent,) the latter the least refrangible of the luminous bands, now called the colors of the spectrum. Now, the difference in the decomponents of the light, radiating from a point which is the width of the white beam, bears a most exact ratio to the different rates of vibration, and may be easily understood by reference to analagous phenomenon of the varying pitches of sound from tuning-forks. The space from the red to the blue embraces an infinite number of rates of vibration, exactly similar to an infinite number of tuning-forks of gradually augmenting pitch and all sounding at the same time. The difference being that in the one case the phenomena (of sound) are related to the ear, and in the other (light) to the eye. And it is just here in acoustics we have the representative of that great principle, which in optics lies at the base of spectrum analysis, namely: that bodies absorb those color rays they can themselves emit. Thus, the green vapor of silver coming in the path of a beam of white light will absorb the green band, which is the only one it can itself emit. Thus also the incandescent vapor of sodium, itself intensely yellow, takes up and drowns the yellow band of the spectrum, &c., because the rate of vibration of the two are in perfect unison, while the rate of vibration of the other bands are in dissonance with it.

THE LIMITS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS APPLIED TO SOIL.—Long since agricultural chemists became willing to admit that they could not do all that an extravagant expectation supposed possible in this department. The next best thing they can and have done, and that is, to tell us precisely what chemistry, applied to agriculture, can do. The chemical analysis of soils can give very decided answers to the following questions: 1. Whether or not barrenness is caused by the presence of an injurious substance? 2. Whether soils contain common salt, nitrates, or other soluble salts, that are useful when highly diluted, but injurious when they occur abundantly. 3. Whether or not barrenness is caused by the preponderance of organic matter, or lime, or sandy or pure clay. 4. Whether sterility is caused by (*a*) Lime; (*b*) phosphoric acid; (*c*) alkali, especially potash; (*d*) or available mineral (ash constituents) matter generally. 5. Whether clays are fertile or barren. 6. Whether or not clays are useful burnt and used in that state as manure. 7. Whether or not land will be improved by liming. 8. Whether it is better to apply lime, or marl, or clay, to a particular soil. 9. Whether special manures, as superphosphates or ammonical salts, can be used (of course, discreetly,) without permanently injuring the land, or whether farmers should depend on the liberal application of farm-yard manure, that they may restore to the land all the elements of fertility removed in the crops. 10. What kinds of artificial manures are best suited to soils of various compositions? 11. Whether deep plowing or steam cultivation is likely to be useful as a means of developing the natural stores of plant food in the soil? 12. Finally, whether the food of plants in the soil exists in the inert or available condition?

PHOSPHORESENCE AND RADIESCENCE—THE TRANSMUTATION OF SOLAR RAYS.—The word "phosphorescence," commonly accepted as explanatory of this curious phenomena, does not well accord with fact. As we even now speak of "Lucifer matches," so the alchemists of old borrowed a name for the non-metallic element whose luminous property is so remarkable, from Phosphor, the morning star and symbol of brightness. In course of time the word was applied to all phenomena of the kind, whether exhibited by plants, minerals or animals. The study of phosphoresence, commencing with CASCARIOLO's discovery (200 years ago) of luminous sulphuret of barium, and extended to the present day with the remarkable result that almost all terrestrial bodies (metal excepted) are found to shine in the dark after exposure to light, has finally culminated in the doctrine that phosphoresence is due to rapid molecular movement or vibration of the ether. And the illustration which the practical endeavors of modern chemistry present us in the lime light, as far eclipses the "lapis solair" of the alchemist, as our generalization of the multitudinous phenomena of light surpass the speculations of the gold maker. The lime light is itself a very striking illustration of the transmution of one set of rays into another, for the rays emitted by the oxyhydrogen flame, are almost exclusively invisible or heat rays but when projected upon the lime they are raised to luminous brightness, altogether too dazzling to be endured by the naked eye.

THE QUESTION OF AEROLITES DEFINITELY SETTLED.—The most complete analysis of one of this class of meteoric stones was made in 1864. It drew the attention of many scientific men at the time, owing to its fall being clearly traced and specimens of it severally analyzed. These agreed that it contained hygrometic water, silicic acid, sulphuric acid, sulphur, chlorine, phosphorus, alumnina, oxide of chromium, peroxide of iron, protoxide of iron, oxide of nickel, oxide of cobalt, oxide of manganese, magnesia, lime, soda, potash, ammonia, humin, combined water. Now, this analysis was not only interesting as showing the numerous substances which enter into the composition of these meteors, but especially owing to the fact that he demonstrated in it the presence of an organic matter similar to coal, and also water. Moreover, considerable light is thrown upon the nativity of these stones from microscopic examinations, which discloses decided difference between them and the lava of volcanoes, scoriae, &c., so that there can no longer be any doubt that fire-balls, falling stars and meteoric stones have a cosmical origin, and that knowing as we now do their exact composition, why they appear luminous, having, as they do, to traverse an oxidizing atmosphere, and, as they travel at a prodigious rate through the space, heat is rapidly generated, by the friction of the particles composing them with those of the atmosphere, and the heat thus produced becomes sufficient for the combustible matters which enter into their composition—viz., carbon, iron, nickel, &c.—being burnt or oxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

ACTINIC-RAY POWER OF ROCK-CRYSTAL.—Prof. MILLER, the American author of a recently-published and important work on chemistry, has been engaged in a series of experiments, demonstrating that bodies possessing an equal power of transmitting the luminous rays vary considerably in their power of conveying the chemical or active rays, a fact of no small importance to photographers. In the course of these experiments, it was found that although water, ice, white fluor spar, and more especially pure rock-salt, possessed considerable diactinic power, neither these nor any other substance equaled in this particular rock-crystal. The different variety of glass were found to transmit rays extending beyond the range afforded by quartz nearly one-sixth, and a plate of glass less than 100 of an inch thick cut off those rays almost as completely as a plate of twenty times the thickness did. The vapor of water, although very impervious to the calorific rays, freely transmitted the actinic ones; and of all the liquids examined, water was found to be next to alcohol in its possession of diactinic power of transmission.

SUITABLE FOOD FOR SUPPLY OF MUSCULAR POWER.—FRICK and WISLICENUS, who have recently by experimenting with their physiological experiences in traveling for successive days up the higher Alps, reached the conclusion, that the food from which the muscular power is eliminated, is not the nitrogeneous compound as supposed by preceding chemists; they quote the remarkable corroborative fact that the chamois hunters of Switzerland are accustomed, when taking long journeys, to take with them as provisions nothing but bacon-fat, because as they say these substances are more nourishing than meat. What they mean is that they have learned by experience, that in the form of fat and they can conveniently carry with them a rich provision of force-producing oxidizable matter. This experience is a remarkable demonstration and corroboration of the instinct we demand among farmers for fat pork and molasses and sugar.

FORMATION OF NITRATE OF POTASH BY SOLAR EVAPORATION.—M. CONDURIE takes equivalents of nitrate of soda and chloride of potassium, and dissolves them in as little water as possible. The solution is exposed to the rays of the sun in a large vessel. Evaporation goes on, and the solubility of the nitrate increases as the temperature rises, while the chloride of sodium, the solubility of which is not altered, deposits alone. In the evening the liquor is run off into another vessel, and the temperature falling seven or eight degrees in the night, the nitrate of potash is deposited, and any chloride of sodium remains in solution. The next day the same process is repeated with the mother liquor, to which a fresh quantity of the soda and potassium has been added.

EXPERIMENTAL PHENOMENA INDICATIVE OF THE LUMINIFEROUS ETHER.—Prof. TYNDALL refers to certain actual phenomena, shown in his experiments with the calorific or dark rays of light when separated from the luminous ones, as illustrations of the existence of this ether. The *isolation* of this ether is, he says, strikingly illustrated by them. The *air* at the focus of the dark rays may be of freezing temperature, while the ether possesses an amount of heat competent, if absorbed as by platinum, to impart to that atmosphere the temperature of flame. The atoms and molecules forming the latter are merely plunged in the flame. The proofs of the existence of this ether, he asserts, are as conclusive as those of the existence of gravitation.

RAYS FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.—STEINHEIL has made the observation that only the chemical rays the lines of which differ from violet are capable of producing photograph effects, but that even the most intense yellow, green or blue, possesses not the slightest influence on the most delicate plates. These experiments likewise show why a picture of moon shows more delicate details than the moon itself seen by the eye through a refractor, because the dispersion of the chemical rays being less than that of the luminous rays, and consequently gives sharper outlines. The greatest improvement to be made in photography, therefore is not an intensification of light, but a removal of the interference of the luminous with the chemical rays.

THE TEMPER OF CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHERS.—One of the most notable traits of the cultivation of science of our day, and the one which gives the largest promise of its almost unlimited future achievements, consists in their striking alacrity to dispel their own theories in the presence of new facts. This is particularly true of chemists. The little paragraph in which this was stated recently at a scientific convocation, is reallly a very large volume of a lesson. We admire the noble honesty of the chemical philosophers of our day, who, without a qualm, knock down their own pet theories, and adopt views which effectually stultify their own writings and expressions of perhaps only a few months before. This being so, what may we not hope for in the great search after truth.

IDENTITY OF SUBSTANCES IN THE THREE KINGDOMS.—It is not thirty years since the presence of ammonia in the products of the distillation of coal was considered very curious, because nitrogen was thought to be the characteristic of animal substances, and absence of nitrogen was considered the distinctive mark of vegetable substances. Gradually, year by year, each substance that has been thought to be the property of the vegetable world, has been found to occur in animals. Thus, sugar, starch, woody fibre, vegetable coloring matter, as indigo, albumin, &c., &c., are common in animals and vegetables, and at length we have arrived at the fact that no distinction can be drawn between the kingdoms of nature.

ORIGIN OF THE BEESWAX.—M. DE TRAIRERE gives a clue to the formation of beeswax. He has satisfied himself that the acid poison of the sting has something to do in the matter. When bees are making wax they are very quiet, he tells us, and make no attempts to sting. When, however, the animal is only eating honey, it is extremely irritable, and, in the absence of Christian skins, will make stabs with his sting at the straw and wood of the hive, indicating clearly that at this time the animal is incommoded by the distension of the poison vesicle, the contents of which were before employed in the formation of the wax.

A NEW THEORY OF LIGHT.—A combination of atomic emissions and undulatory vibration. The truth being that light and heat are imponderable matter propagated by undulatory vibrations, or in other words that a ray of light from the sun may be composed of all the elementary substances in nature, as indicated by the solar spectrum. The lines seen in spectrums of different lights not only represent certain substances, but may be samples of the very atoms, and that each substance produces its own color and requires a specific grade of vibration for its propagation.

A VERY PALATABLE DISH.—The dried peas are covered with cold water and left to soak during 12 or 15 hours. The water is then poured off and the moist, swollen peas are placed in a covered vessel, which is set in a tolerably warm place and left there during 48 hours. Under this treatment the peas begin to germinate; they become rather soft, and a certain amount of sugar is produced with them. On now cooking the peas they will be quickly done, and will be found to have an agreeable taste, and to be easily digestible, and to exhibit almost precisely the same character as fresh green peas.

CARBONIC OXIDE.—Carbonic oxide is the poison to which asphyxia is now ascribed, instead of the old theory of carbonic acid. It is found to work its effects directly on the vascular system, and not on the nerves. The frequency of the pulse is found to alternate between twice as great a rate to one-half as great a rate as the usual. There finally occurs paralysis of the heart.

SENSIBILITY OF PLANTS.—We, sage philosophers that we are, have always supposed that sensation pertained to animal beings only, with one plant exception, we named the "sensitive plant." But DARWIN and others have shown that every plant that puts forth tendrils is sensitive in its way. So that it is no longer scientific to say that sensibility is the dividing line between the plant and animal kingdoms.

PRISM FOR SEEING FRAUENHOFER LINES.—Those who are not aware of the fact will be pleased to learn that a bi-sulphide of carbon prism will enable them to see some of the celebrated Frauenhofer lines with distinctness, by simply looking through the prism at a fine rectangular slit made of two knife edges. The lines are best seen by using diffused solar light.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cholera.

Since the Board of Health passed the resolution directing the Sanitary Superintendent to report all cases of cholera which were being treated as such by medical practioners, there has been a sensible increase in the number of cases reported on the bulletin in Dr. DALTON's office. This shows a growing respect on the part of the medical profession for the authority of the Board of Health, although it is not believed that all the cases under private treatment have yet been reported. Wherever delinquencies in this matter reveal themselves, of course disgrace must attach to the practitioner, no matter what his standing may be. The official positions in which Drs. DALTON and HARRIS have been placed force the duty upon them, however willing they might be expected to be to gloss over the omissions of the profession, of bringing to light every case in which a physician deliberately returns a certificate of anything else than cholera for the thing itself. Apoplexy is understood to be one of the conditions—probably the last one of a dying cholera patient but it is not to be presumed that for that reason the patient dies of apoplexy. He dies from the disease from which that apoplexy supervened. The public health and science alike demand lawful reports; and the Board of Health, the Sanitary Superintendent and Registrar of Records and Statistics are determined that these ends shall be subserved.

The following statement of Dr. DALTON is none the less important because made unofficially: A physician who, for the sake of obtaining permission for the friends of a cholera patient who has died, to remove his body beyond the Metropolitan Health District, is guilty of manslaughter, if cholera is superinduced in the place where the body is sent to, outside of the district, and sickness there results in death. For instance, the body of a person who has died from cholera is certified to have died from apoplexy; the body is sent into the country; unsuspecting friends open the coffin, and surround it; they keep it in the house probably for a day or two; the burial takes place; then comes several cases of cholera, and of these some die. Does death thus caused not trace back to him who willingly penned the word "apoplexy" on a certificate, when he ought to have written "cholera," the crime of manslaughter?

Such is the view of this subject at the headquarters of the Health Department; and while the gentlemen officially charged with the responsibility of seeing the laws obeyed are ready to be courteous, and are so, they must look to physicians for reliable certificates as to the causes of death, or they must collect the evidence for the prosecution of those who venture to contemn the orders issuing under the auspices and by the authority of the Board of Health.

CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

The following cases of cholera were reported on the bulletin yesterday:

ELLEN SULLIVAN, No. 41 West Forty-seventh-street.

JAMES CROW, aged 30, Ireland; No. 426 West Fifty-second-street; convalescent.

JULIE OEESTING, aged 21, German, married; No. 278 West Fortieth-street; died Aug. 15.

MARY JOSEPHINE GAFFNEY, aged 9, United States; No. 184 Madison-street; died Aug. 16.

THERESA GAFFNEY, aged 1 year, United States, No. 184 Madison-street; died Aug. 16.

ELLEN CALLAHAN, aged 28, No. 45 Henry-street.

MRS. BRODERICK, No. 264 West Twenty-ninth-street; doing well.

JOSEPH FINNEY, aged 46, Ireland, No. 208 East Thirty-seventh-street.

HENRY BROCKER, aged 32, German, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Bloomingdale Road; sent to hospital; died Aug. 16.

MARY WOODMAN, of New-Brunswick, aged 43; taken to hospital.

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The report for Red House Hospital for Aug. 17 is as follows:

Remaining at last report	8
Admitted since	1
Total	9
Discharged	0
Died	1
Remaining in hospital Aug. 17	8

THE BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is the report from Battery Hospital:

Remaining at last report	10
Admitted since	1
Total	11
Discharged	1
Remaining on Aug. 17	10

WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of Ward's Island for Aug. 16:

Remaining from Aug. 15	11
Admitted	2
Total	13
Died	1
Discharged	1
Remaining	11

VIOLATING THE HEALTH LAW.

A complaint was made before Judge DOWLING yesterday against GHRISTIAN GIES, proprietor of a fat-boiling establishment in Abbatoir-place (West Thirty-ninth-street,) by JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, who charged him with non-compliance with an order of the Board. The complaint stated that the establishment of the accused had been declared a nuisance, and that the Board had ordered its discontinuance on the 6th of July, the order being served upon him three days later. No attention was paid to it, however, and he was accordingly arrested by Capt. LORD, of the Sanitary Squad. GIES was required to find bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the Court of Special Sessions.

The following report from Quarantine was received last evening:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON,
LOWER QUARANTINE, Aug. 17.

There are no new cases of cholera since last report. Those now in the hospital are convalescent. The Prussian bark *John Martin*, lost on her passage 18—10 of which were by cholera; the last case occurred on the 5th inst. and died on the 11th; the other passengers are all well at present.

Not a case of cholera at Lower Quarantine.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The total number of cases officially reported up to 5 o'clock last evening was 15, of which 4 died, among them ALEX. ALBRIGHT and JAMES WILDES, Assistant-Keepers of the Penitentiary. The following is the list:

1. MARY MCNAMEE, aged 30; residence Eighteenth-street, second house west of Seventh-avenue. Will probably recover.
2. JAMES CRELLIN, aged 11; residence Fifteenth-street, first house west of Fifth-avenue; had been indulging in green apples. May recover.
3. Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, aged 35; Henry-street, corner of Rapelye-street. (Condition not stated.)
4. THOMAS POWELL, aged 32; No. 4 Henry-street; taken at 8 A. M., 16th. His wife died of cholera on the 13th.
5. Mrs. REBECCA KANE, aged 25; Van Brunt-street, between Dykeman and Wolcott streets. In partial collapse.
6. JAMES WILDES, aged 28, No. 159 Willoughby-street; died 16th.
7. WM. WHITE, (colored,) Catharine-street, Flatbush; condition not stated.
8. BARNEY MCMAHON, English Neighborhood, Flatbush; condition not stated.
9. ALEX. ALBRECHT, No. 357 Hudson-avenue; taken at the Penitentiary; died 15th.
10. MARY HOAR, aged 60 years, No. 25 Amity-street; in full collapse; case critical.
11. PATRICK BRODERICK, No. 3 Sycamore-street. Doing well.
12. PATRICK DILLON, No. 40 Raymond-street. Family refused particulars to the inspector.
13. JOANNA CUSACK, aged 30, Henry-street near Lugneer. Condition not stated.
14. MICHAEL HEFFERNAN, foot of Court-street. Died, 16th inst.
15. MARGARET NOONAN RYAN, Sandy Bank, foot of Court-street. Died, 17th inst.

The new Park Hospital has contained only two cases thus far. The first one taken in survives with some prospects of recover. The other died.

The Registrar makes the following report of the number of permits for burials granted during the 24 hours ending at 5 P. M. Thursday:

Cholera	14
Cholera morbus, cholera infantum and dysentery	14
Other foul-air diseases	1
All other diseases	17
Total	46

There are no male prisoners at the Penitentiary who are not now able to be up and about, although some are still very weak. Three women are suffering severely with cholera, but there have been no new cases for two days.

Fenianism.

The following order, printed and issued in a semi-military style, was in circulation yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1866.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

BROTHERS: In accordance with Article 11, Section 10, of the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is hereby ordered, that the Senate and House of Delegates of the F. B. assemble as a General Congress, in joint session, in the City of Troy, State of New-York, at noon, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866, for the transaction of business.

Had not the Constitution made this call imperative, I should have hesitated ere I called you together at this particular juncture, but I trust that matters of such moment to the future of our organization, and importance to the cause of Ireland's freedom, will claim your serious attention, as to compensate you for your loss of time in attending a Congress. And, indeed, it is fortunate that the Constitution leaves no option with the President in this matter, for the present seems a most appropriate time for the Representatives of the Brotherhood to investigate the past workings of the organization, and take such measures as in their judgment may be deemed necessary to insure the success in our future operations for Irish independence.

I remain, Brothers, yours fraternally,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

The following are the sections of the Constitution pertaining to the Congress:

ARTICLE 11—SEC. 10.—The General Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Tuesday of September, at such place as the President and Senate may deem fit.

ART. 11—SEC. 2.—The Representatives shall be delegates chosen every year by the Brotherhood, in good standing, of the several States and districts. Delegates shall be apportioned among the several States and districts, which may be included within the Union and other portions of America, according to their respective number of Circles, each Circle being entitled to one delegate for every 100 members, more or less, but not less than 10, and one additional delegate for a fractional part of 100 members exceeding 50 of such Circle.

Awarding of Corporation Contracts.

Yesterday the award to the lowest bidders was completed by the Comptroller for regulating and paving streets, and building sewers in various parts of the city, as follows:

For regulating and paving Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-eighth streets, $59,871; R. JARDINE.

Second-avenue, between Houston and Fourteenth-streets, $45,944 60; J. W. PETTIGREW.

Thirteenth-street, University place to First-avenue, $22,327 10; T. K. DOWNING.

Vestry-street, from Greenwich to West, $5,622 85; T. K. DOWNING.

Duane-street, from Hudson to West, $9,561; T. K. DOWNING.

Thirty-first street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, $7,942 78; G. KIDNEY.

Elizabeth-street, from Bayard to Grand-streets, $8,206 72; T. K. DOWNING.

Spring-street, from Broadway to West, $33,990 10; T. K. DOWNING.

Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Bowery, $8,536 80; T. K. DOWNING.

Thirty-fourth street, from Third-avenue to East-River, $18,336 40; J. W. PETTIGREW.

Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, $7,135 92; G. KIDNEY.

The following were awards for sewers, viz:

Bleecker-street, between Charles and Perry-streets, $798; PAT. FARLEY.

Spring-street, between Elizabeth street and Bowery, $835 80; J. EVERARD.

Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, $1,250; P. MCCONNELL.

Eighth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, $890; A. AHMUTY.

First-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, $2,411 50; P. FARLEY.

Essex, between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, Hester and Division streets, $3,648; J. EVERHARD.

Forty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, $5,585 50; M. GARVIN.

First-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, and Second-avenue, $18,730; R. & J. CUNNINGHAM.

Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenue, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues, $13,271; R. & J. CUNNINGHAM.

Base Ball.

NATIONAL OF ALBANY VS. UNION OF MORRISANIA.

The National Club of Albany, now on a visit to this City, on Thursday played a game with the Union Club of Morrisania, with the following result:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Sprague, 3d b	2	4	Hudson, r. f.	1	8
Rusk, c.	1	4	Smith, 1st b	1	8
Ross, r. f.	2	3	Pabor, p.	5	5
Waddell, p.	5	0	Hannegan, s. s.	4	6
Wooverton, s. s.	4	0	Abrams, l. f.	3	4
Lansing, 1st b	5	0	Birdsall, c.	4	5
McCunn, 2d b	3	2	Martin, 2d b	4	5
Lord, c. f.	2	3	Ketchum, 3d b	3	6
Johnson, l. f.	3	2	Austin, c. f.	2	6
Total	27	18	Total	27	53

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
National	3	0	0	0	5	0	3	4	3	—18
Union	12	1	2	11	5	4	2	9	7	—53

Umpire—Mr. GOLDIE, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BRUCE and ANNER.
Fly Catches—Nationals, 14; Union, 6.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. UNA, OF MOUNT VERNON.

To-day the Actives visit Mount Vernon to play the return of their match with the Una Club of that place. They will take the 2:30 train on the New-Haven road, and return on the 7:30 train.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, beginning at 4 o'clock P. M. (weather permitting,) by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—"The Attack" ... Strauss.
2. Overture—"Le C aperons Blanc" ... Auber
3. Aria—"'Tis the Last Rose of Summer"
4. "Passion Flower Waltz" ... Cooke.

PART II.

5. "Robin Polka" ... Komzak.
6. "Overture—"Die Flucht nach der Schweiz" ... Kucken.
7. "Caledonian Quadrille" ... Jullien.
8. Grand selection from "Iphigenia in Tauris" ... Gluck.

PART III.

9. Quickstep—"The Belle" ... Friesing.
10. Collocation—"The Shamrock Garland" ... H. B. Dodworth.
11. Ballad and chorus from "Satanella" ... Balfe.
12. "Ohne Rast und ohne Ruh Galop" ... Doppler.

The Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, Homicide.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this date, the following statement as to the inquest and verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Perry-Siegel case appears:

"THE HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—An inquest was held on Wednesday by Coroner SMITH, at the office in the County Court-house, upon the body of JOSEPH PERRY, who died at the County Hospital at Flatbush, on Monday last. The following facts were elicited: On the 4th ultimo PERRY and a man named HOLDING got into a scuffle in the saloon of one CHARLES SIEGEL, a liquor dealer doing business on the corner of North Second and Seventh streets, E. D. SIEGEL endeavored to eject them from the place, and in so doing pushed PERRY so that he fell upon the sidewalk and fractured his skull. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict holding SIEGEL to await the action of the Grand Jury."

There is an inaccuracy here of a very objectionable and surprising character. Mr. SIEGEL, the respondent, than whom no one regrets PERRY's death more, objects to it, because from circumstances which transpired yesterday. Mr. SIEGEL went to sleep last night under the impression that he had been honorably discharged and exonerated of blame, and is disagreeably surprised in being answered that he was not. That faithful officer, Coroner JOHN H. SMITH, will be surprised to find that the usually very accurate records of his office have been disturbed in their unity and harmony by an entry therein of that which was not. The gentlemen of the jury will object and insist that they knew or believed they knew, what their verdict was, and tried to know, but discover that they did not. SIEGEL's friends cavil at the verdict as stated above. Why? Did they not read in the papers last night that SIEGEL was free? And do the papers lie? Your "local's" verdict is not satisfactory to the subscriber, who is not one of the least interested parties, because he, very naturally, prefers this other statement of the verdict, which appeared in the fourth editions of the Brooklyn *Times* and *Eagle* of yesterday, and which the curious may easily have verified:

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH PERRY.—At near 3 o'clock to-day the following verdict was given: That the said JOSEPH PERRY came to his death by hemorrhage, superinduced by fracture of the skull, caused by falling from the stoop of the premises of CHARLES SEIGEL, No. 184 North Second-street, while intoxicated, after being ejected from said premises by said SIEGEL; and we furthermore exonerate said SEIGEL from all blame in the matter.

Such was the verdict, which, rendered by as intelligent a jury as ever was impaneled, was received and entered by Coroner SMITH; and to obtain which the subscriber labored with some assiduity and hope, and he believes that it sounds deeply in law and good morals.

The subscriber now objects to its being set aside and moves you that it be allowed to stand of record.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. FLYNN.
Attorney for respondent, CHARLES SIEGEL.

The Twentieth Ward Homicide.

A jury was empaneled yesterday afternoon by Coroner NAUMAN to inquire into the facts concerning the death of THOMAS F. WRIGHT, who was stabbed on Thursday in Eighth-avenue, by JOHN J. SHEHAN. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the inquest was not concluded. The following letter was handed us last evening:

NEW-YORK, Friday Aug. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the homicide in the Twentieth Ward, in to-day's paper, there are one or two errors, which I would feel greatly obliged to you to correct. You stated that THOMAS F. WRIGHT had been drinking somewhat, which was not the case. He, with the two young men who were with him, had been to visit the house of a deceased friend, a Mr. CHAS. DEVOE, who had died that day. Mr. WRIGHT's age is 21 instead of 24, as stated. He was assistant check clerk instead of bank messenger. By giving this an insertion, you will confer a great favor on his bereaved family.

H. M. COUNETT, Chemical Bank.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dowling.

SHOPLIFTERS.

On Thursday afternoon CHARLES WILSON and ADELAIDE SMITH entered the wholesale store of Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., on the corner of Church and Worth streets, and requested to be shown certain goods. They remained in the premises for nearly half an hour, and purchased $8 worth of goods. While moving about the store their actions were so suspicious that one of the clerks in the establishment noticed them, and after watching them for a few minutes, informed Mr. FRANCIS HENRIQUES, the manager, and he being also informed that they had been in the store the day previous, he concluded to send for Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct. As he arrived WILSON and the woman were departing, little knowing that they were objects of suspicion. The detective followed the pair through several streets, and at length ran his prey to earth at a small grocery on the corner of Hudson and Franklin streets. The officer entered the place a few moments later, and found the woman removing a quantity of goods from her person, WILSON assisting her to pack them in a large calico bag and a basket. The detective arrested both, and started with his prisoners for the Leonard-street Station-house. On the way there both the prisoners offered FIELD all the money they had with them to induce him to allow them to escape, promising also to make up the sum of $500. Their offer was, however, spurned, and they were taken to the Station-house. Mr. HENRIQUES was sent for, and he identified twenty-two dozen linen pocket handkerchiefs valued at $150, and seven pieces of embroidered muslin valued at $75, all of which were found in the possession of the accused. The accused were then locked up for the night, and yesterday morning Capt. PETTY notified all the merchants residing in his Precinct that he had two shop-lifters under arrest. The prisoners were kept on view in the office all the morning, and were viewed by nearly four hundred business men of the Fifth Ward, greatly to their mortification. After this involuntary levee was closed, both WILSON and ADELAIDE were marched to the Police Headquarters in custody of two policemen, taking Broadway in their route. On their arrival at the Central Office, Inspector CARPENTER ordered them to sit for their photographs, and they they then were shown to those special detectives in the office at the time. After all these preliminaries the accused were arraigned before Justice DOWLING and formally committed for examination on the complaints and testimony of Mr. HENRIQUES and Detective FIELD. WILSON is 32 years of age, a native of Germany, and resides at No. 145 Delancy-street. ADELAIDE is 37 years of age, a German, and stated that she had no occupation, and did not live anywhere in particular.

A VETERAN SWINDLER.

Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, arrested THOMAS HADDEN, previously well known for his "Shanghaeing" exploits, (i. e. shipping drunken sailors and obtaining their advance pay,) on a charge of fraud preferred by RICHARD HUXTABLE, residing at Dyke's Hotel, in Catharine-street. On the case coming into Court the complainant stated that on the 4th of January, 1864, he was induced by the prisoner to enlist in the United States service, and was informed by him that he would receive $800 bounty, and would not be sent to Riker's Island. He accordingly enlisted at Lafayette Hall, and was about to walk out, as he had been promised, when the sentinel stopped him, and HADDEN and a companion named "Scotty" walked away with his enlistment vouchers. HUXTABLE further stated that he had received only $60, and charged HADDEN with having obtained the balance. The accused was held for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PICKPOCKET.

On Thursday evening JOHN WENTZ, residing at No. 170 Sheriff-street, was walking through the Bowery when JOHN RILEY ran against him, pretending to be intoxicated, and took from Mr. WENTZ's outside coat pocket, a memorandum book containing a small sum of money. As soon as he had effected his purpose RILEY ran off, being closely pursued by WENTZ, who finally succeeded in causing his arrest by Officer IRWIN, of the Tenth Precinct. On being brought before the Court yesterday the prisoner was held for trial. He is 20 years of age, and a native of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE POLICEMAN ASSAULTED BY THE DISTILLERY RUFFIANS.—The policeman and ex-policeman assaulted by the Brooklyn distillery ruffians on the ferry-boat, were from Jersey City. JOHN O'DONNEL was so severely injured that he is unable to leave his bed. He was prevented from defending himself by weakness consequent upon a recent illness from which he had not fully recovered. His wounds are very painful, but not dangerous. ROBERT DICKSON and JAMES NUGENT were about the street yesterday, but both gave evidence, from their appearance, of having been severely handled. Detective MCDONOUGH, who was stationed at the Wall-street Ferry, (the officer reported as not since heard from,) secured the men and the contraband whisky, and succeeded in reporting with them at the revenue headquarters in Brooklyn. MCDONOUGH was assaulted by the scoundrels, but a revolver promptly displayed quieted them. This officer was the only one able to return to duty yesterday.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PIG IRON.—Sergt. FITZGERALD and Officers JEFFREYS and THOMPSON, of the New-York Harbor Police, yesterday morning arrested three men, who gave their names as PATRICK WELCH, JOHN BRADY and JOHN RYAN, supposed river thieves, on suspicion of having stolen about a ton of pig iron, found in their boat. The prisoners were brought before the Recorder during the afternoon, when two of them were identified as the attempted murderers of the one-armed watchman at HAVERMYER's Sugar-house, in Williamsburgh, last Saturday night. The watchman, who was present at the examination, fully recognizes the men, and states that they first presented a pistol to his head, and afterward threw him into the river. Having only one arm, he experienced great difficulty in getting out, but finally succeeded. The examination was only partial, and the prisoners were remanded for a further hearing, the Recorder wishing to obtain further proof against them.

ARREST OF AN OLD CLOTHES DEALER.—THOS. WALKER was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday morning, on suspicions of having stolen a quantity of clothing found in his possession. He stated he had bought the goods in Newark, and his story being substantiated, he was discharged.

SACRED CONCERT.—A sacred concert will be given at the Glen Cove Pavilion, Glen Cove, on Sunday evening next. The following-named artists will appear: Mrs. MIXSELL, soprano; Mr. FARLEY, tenor; Signor FOSSATI, baritone; A. DISPECKER, conductor.

LAW REPORTS.

The Treasury Detective Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of H. C. McAllister, the United States Treasury Detective who was arrested on the charge of circulating counterfeit United States fifty cent currency in the Fourth Ward, was up for examination yesterday.

Henry Muller testified: I do business at No. 153 Chatham-street; I keep a lager-beer saloon; defendant came in last Saturday night between 12 and 1 o'clock; he came up and asked how much a bottle of wine was worth; my wife said $2 50; he gave her $1 and three counterfeit 50 cent stamps; she called me up to look at them; I asked him where he got them; he said it was none of my business, he was a United States Detective and had a right to pass them; I said you can't, and put them up to his face; I asked him several times where he got them; he got mad, and he said he had a right to pass them; I sent for a policeman; defendant treated the bar-keeper and others with the dollars; I handed the three fifty-cent stamps back, and he put them in a diary book; the officer came and arrested him, and took the three fifty-cent stamps from him; I marked them, and also the other bill taken from him; the dollar was all the good money I saw.

Cross-examined—I have five waiter girls employed; they wait upon the several tables.

Catherine Muller testified: I am the wife of Henry Muller; defendant came in and got two glasses of lager, and gave me in payment a 50-cent stamp; I said to him it is bad; he then gave me 10 cents in payment; he put it in his vest pocket; he then got one soda and two lagers and paid for them; he then asked for a bottle of wine and I gave it to him; he paid me $1 and three stamps; took one stamp out of a book and two out of his vest pocket and $1 from the book; I said the money is bad; he said I think not; I said it is; I called my husband and another young man; they said it is bad; defendant said you G—d d—n liar; my husband said where did you get this money? he said none of your business; my husband said you have no right to pass this money; he said I am a United States detective—I can do what I like; he then said let us take a drink; my husband said, no, I don't drink with a man that called me a liar; my husband said he would call for a policeman; he said you can send for a policeman if you like—I am a United States detective; the policeman came in and arrested him.

Cross-examination—I have been in this country for four years; I came with my cousin.

William Struhel testifies: I live at the corner of East Broadway and Market-street, in the Steiner House; my business is a bar-keeper; I was in Muller's place on Saturday night; I saw defendant there with three fifty cent stamps in his hands; I heard him call for lager, and ask the boss and the men to drink.

Albert C. Price testified: I am a police officer in the Fourth Precinct; a young man came and called me last Saturday night; I arrested defendant and found three counterfeit stamps in his vest pocket; I saw other stamps in a book; I took them and him to the Station-house.

George E. Town testified: I am a Sergeant in the Fourth precinct; I was in charge at the desk when defendant was brought to the Station-house last Saturday night. Witness also testified to finding the stamps alluded to on the person of defendant.

Cross-examined—The defendant seemed to be half drunk when brought in.

Mary Myers testified: I work in the saloon for Mr. Muller; remember seeing defendant there; he was sitting at the table with two soldiers, and he treated them and me two or three times; he then got up and stood at the bar for nearly two hours; he paid me $1 for the drinks; I asked him to call for some wine; he said he had not money enough to pay for it; the rule of all such places is that the girls get paid a commission for all the bottles of wine they sell; I heard no hard words till after the policeman came; I heard nothing about bad money till after he went away.

Cross-examined—I asked him to treat me to a bottle of wine, and he said he didn't have quite enough money for that; he said nothing about having bad money; he left the table and went to the bar; I do not know what he got at the bar; I am paid by the week, and what we get as commission on sales of wine; I paid no attention to what took place between him and the landlord at the bar; I don't know anything of what took place except at the table; he spent $1 15 in good money altogether; I think he took his money out of a book.

W. P. Wood testified that defendant had been highly recommended; he came here from Baltimore at my request; he had not done any business here yet; he could not have passed any of the stamps without our knowing it subsequently; the instructions include the following: "Every employe is required to keep a memorandum of all counterfeit Government securities coming into his possession, and he will not, on any account whatever, either use or permit the use of any of them as genuine. Any violation of this injunction will, on the discovery thereof, be visited with instant dismissal."

J. Ogden Murray testified to giving defendant $5 in 50-cent counterfeit stamps as samples; that it was necessary for an officer in the secret service to have counterfeit money, and that it was legitimate; he saw defendant with the two soldiers, his friends, that same afternoon, and he was then somewhat intoxicated.

The Commissioner discharged the defendant, and Mr. Wood announced that he was dismissed from the secret service of the Treasury Department.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

McAllister, defendant, made the following statement: I went into this place after having drank considerably, and was a good deal intoxicated; I drank two or three or four times with one of the girls of the saloon, also with the Madam and with the barkeeper; they wanted me to have a bottle of wine; I said I would, but had not money enough, but that I would treat again, meaning that I would pay for more lager-beer; I took out my pocket-book and took a one dollar bill from it; one of the girls, or the Madam, said, looking into the pocket-book, that I had stamps enough; I took two or three of them from the pocket-book in my fingers, with no intention of offering them, when the landlord, who stood close by, took them from me and said they were bad, and that I was a counterfeiter; I said he lied, that I was a detective officer and had to carry them; I then called for more beer, and the landlady and I and the barkeeper drank it together, and I paid for it with the one-dollar bill, and they gave me the change; after a little while I had some further words with the landlord, and threatened to strike him; we had hard words, and called each other offensive names; I was a good deal intoxicated, and no doubt acted disorderly and was much to blame; he said if I continued to act so he would have me arrested; after a little while an officer came in and arrested me, and then the landlord, out of spite, charged me with trying to pass counterfeit stamps upon him in payment for the wine; this is utterly false. This statement is the truth of the entire matter as well as I can remember it; however foolish and bad I may have behaved in the saloon, I am innocent of attempting to pass counterfeit money.

The Authorship of "Leah, the Forsaken"—A Writ of Prohibition to the Marine Court Quashed.

SUPREME COURT.
Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel Augustin Daly vs. The Marine Court and Emile Beneville.—A few months since a trial was had in the Marine Court wherein one Daly, claiming to be a "dramatic editor," and author of the play of "Leah," (made famous by Miss Bateman's acting of the principal part,) sued Miss Bateman for services. A short time after a Mr. Beneville sued Mr. Daly for the money due him for translating and adapting this very play of "Leah," of which Daly claims to be author.

The Beneville-Daly suit was likely to be tried in September next, but Daly obtained a writ of prohibition restraining the Marine Court and Beneville from proceeding further in the matter, for want of jurisdiction, as alleged, of the Marine Court to try a case of copartnership, as Daly claims this to be.

The counsel for the Marine Court and for Beneville, on the matter coming up to be heard, moved to quash the writ, claiming that no cause was shown in the pleadings, affidavits or proceedings why the Marine Court should not proceed at the proper time with the case, that that Court having rendered judgment on a demurrer in the suit, interposed by Daly, the remedy was by appeal from the judgment on the demurrer to the General Term of the Marine Court, and not by writ of prohibition.

The Court took this view of the case, and made its judgment order in favor of defendants, and that the Marine Court proceed with the trial of the matter in September next.

Roswell D. Hatch for the defendant Beneville (and the Marine Court); Joseph F. Daly for the relator.

The Three Patent Elevated Railways—Mr. Stewart Commences a Suit Against the City Government—Injunction Granted by the Supreme Court to Restrain the Boards from Passing the Ordinance Over the Mayor's Veto.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 17.
Before Judge Barnard.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, for the purpose of restraining them from taking any further steps toward the passage of a resolution or ordinance creating three railroad companies in this City, after Mayor Hoffman had vetoed the same. Our readers will remember that in the TIMES of the 14th inst. we published the Mayor's veto message, in which that official set forth his reasons for returning the ordinance without his signature. Yesterday, Ex-Judge Hilton, counsel for Mr. Stewart, presented to Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, the complaint and affidavits, also an undertaking executed by the plaintiff and himself, and asked for an injunction against the members of both Boards. The Court granted the injunction, and copies thereof were subsequently served on defendants.

The following is the substance of the undertaking filed with the Clerk:

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—*Alexander T. Stewart vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—The above-named plaintiff, having applied to one of the Justices of this Court for an injunction in the above-entitled action, restraining the defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and each and every officer or clerk thereof, from passing or adopting a resolution or ordinance, heretofore and on July 31, 1866, adopted by said Common Council, authorizing the construction and use of an elevated railway in Broadway, Greenwich and other streets in said City, and subsequently returned by the Mayor of said City without his signature or approval. Now, therefore, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, we, Alexander T. Stewart, of No. 355 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, and Henry Hilton, of No. 222 Madison-avenue, in said City, do undertake, in the sum of $1,000, that said plaintiff will pay to the defendants so enjoined such damages, not exceeding the before-mentioned sum, as they may sustain by reason of said injunction, if this Court shall finally decide that the said plaintiff was not entitled thereto; such damages to be ascertained by a reference or otherwise, as the Court shall direct.

Dated AUG. 17, 1866.

ALEX. T. STEWART.
HENRY HILTON.

It is understood that the Court will hear an argument on the merits of the case on Thursday or Friday next. If the Common Council do not make up their minds to contest the matter, the injunction granted yesterday will be made absolute and perpetual.

The names of the proposed companies, as they are described in the vetoed resolution are, "The Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, the Yonkers and Westside Patent Railway Company," and "The Eastside and New-Rochelle Patent Railway Company." These railways were to be constructed on the elevated plan, and were to be laid in Broadway, Bowery, and Greenwich-street; through Third and Ninth avenues, and other streets of the City. The ordinance authorizing them was put through both Boards on the same day—namely, the 31st of July, and was sent afterward to the Mayor for his signature. The Message of the latter is dated the 11th inst. The Mayor is made a party defendant, in order to comply with the rules of law. All our citizens know by this time that he is opposed to the action of the Common Council in relation to this ordinance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1866.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	111⅛	1300	West. U. Tel.	59
15,000	do.	112	200	do.	59⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '62 ... s10	108⅞	500	do.	59¼
5,000	do.	108⅞	600	do.	59⅜
12,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62.	110½	200	do. ... s10	59⅛
500	do.	110⅝	200	do. ... 2d call	59½
10,000	U.S.6s, 5-20sC.'64.	109	500	Spruce H. Coal	5⅛
25,000	do.	109⅛	300	do. ... b30	5⅛
125,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	109	200	do.	5
125,000	do.	108⅞	100	Lehigh & Sus.	3¼
500	do.	109⅛	200	do.	3½
82,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102¼	500	Boston W. P.	30⅞
700	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	107⅛	100	Del. & Hud. Canal.	155
11,000	do.	107	100	N. Y. Cen.	104⅞
1,550	do. ... Small	106⅞	200	do.	104⅜
2,000	do. ... 2d Ser.	106⅞	10	do.	104⅛
1,000	do.	106⅞	100	do. ... 2d call	104⅞
106,000	do. ... 2d call	106⅝	1300	Erie R.	69⅝
500	do. 3d S. ... Small	106⅛	300	do	69½
1,000	do. ... 2d call	106⅝	100	Erie R. P.	76½
20,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	98½	200	Reading R.	115⅝
23,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74.	91	400	do.	116
15,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-C	70⅛	900	do.	115⅞
5,000	do.	70⅝	600	do.	115¾
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69⅛	1200	do. ... 2d call	115½
1,000	Virginia 6s	68	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅛
5,000	do	69	100	do. ... 2d call	111
16,000	N. Car. 6s ... ex-C	63	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
11,000	N. Car. New B's.	62⅞	100	do.	85⅝
2,000	Missouri 6s.	79⅛	60	Panama R.	260
20,000	Ohio & M. C. b15	29⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	106	300	do	87⅛
5,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95⅝	100	do. ... 2d call	122⅝
15,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	80	200	Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. Int.	90⅛	200	do. ... 2d call	36⅜
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	110	200	Chic. & W.N. Pref.	67⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	100	100	do	67⅝
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	98	800	do.	67⅛
10	Shoe & L. Bank	110	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	116
10	Bk. of Comm'th.	105	500	Chic. & R. I. R.	107⅛
10	St. Nicholas Bank	104	400	do.	107⅜
20	Continental Bank	100⅛	50	Tol., W. & W.	41⅞
20	Fourth N. Bk.	104	100	M. & P. D. C. 2d P.	88
100	Central Coal	51⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
500	Cum. Coal P.	48	200	Alt. & T. H.	35⅛
100	Amer. Coal	59	200	do	36⅝
200	Quick. Min.	51⅛	50	Chic. & Alt.	110⅛
300	do	51⅛	200	do	111
			50	Chic. & Alt. P.	112
			100	do. ... 2d call	111⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	110⅞	100	Quicksilver	51
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	102⅜	75	Boston W. P.	30
6,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅞	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
5,500	do. ... 2d Ser.	106⅞	400	Reading R.	115⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, New	69⅛	300	do. ... s60	115
100	Cum. Coal. P.	48⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
100	do. ... b30	49⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅜
100	do	48	500	Chic. & R. I.	107
300	West. U. Tel.	59⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	42

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S., 6s '81, C.	111⅛	300	Spruce H. C.	5
23,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'62.	110⅝	500	do.	4⅞
1,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65.	108⅛	200	do.	5⅛
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	400	Erie Railroad	69¾
1,000	do.	105⅞	100	do.	69⅝
13,500	do. ... 2d Ser	105⅞	100	Erie R. Pr.	76⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¼	1500	Reading R.	115⅜
50,000	do.	102	200	do ... s30	115½
54,000	Tenn. 6s, New	69	50	do	114⅝
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111
100	Cum. Coal P.	47⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
500	West. U. Tel.	59⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¼
700	do.	59	500	Chi. & R. I. ... b30	107
200	do. ... s30	58⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅞
500	Boston W. P.	31	50	Chicago & Alt. P.	112
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71¼	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	112

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$150,000	Amer. Gold	151⅛	800	Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
50,000	do	151⅝	100	do. ... s60	107
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅛	200	do. ... s3	107¼
100	Cum. Coal ... s3	47⅞	100	do. ... s60	107
400	Spruce H. C.	5	100	do. ... b3	107⅛
16	West. U. Tel.	58	100	Chi. & N. W. ... b3	36⅛
400	New-York Cen.	105	200	do ... s3	36⅛
100	Erie R.	69½	700	Chi. & N.W. P. ... s3	67½
200	Reading R. x-d ... b3	115	300	P., Ft. W. & C. ... c	105¼
300	do. ... c	115	100	do. ... s30	105
800	do	115	100	do. ... b3	105⅛
200	M. So. & N. I. ... s3	85⅛	200	do. ... s3	105⅛
100	do.	85⅝	700	do.	105⅛
100	do. ... b3	85⅝	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42⅜
400	do.	85⅝	100	do	42⅞
200	do. ... b3	85⅛	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr.	21⅛
500	Clev. & Tol. ... b30	116			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer. ... s3	29⅛	1600	N. Y. Cen. x-d. ... b3	104⅞
100	Central Coal Co. ... s3	51⅛	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
200	Spruce Hill C.	5	100	do.	85⅛
1100	West. U. Tel.	59⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87
400	Erie R. ... b3	69⅛	1100	Chi. & R. I.	107
100	do. ... s3	69⅛	100	do. ... b3	107
300	do. ... b3	69⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	36
100	do	69⅝	200	do. ... s3	36
100	do. ... s3	69⅛	100	P. F. W. & C. ... x-d	105
400	Reading ex-div. ... s3	115⅜	200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	42¾
200	do.	115⅛	100	Mar. & C. 2d P.	21⅛

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	West. U. Tel. ... b3	59⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. ... s3	85
300	New-York C.	104⅞	200	do. ... b3	85⅛
300	Erie R. ... b3	69⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d. s3	104⅞
100	do.	69⅛	100	Rutland Mar.	16
100	Catawissa R.	79¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	42⅜
200	Chic. & R. I.	106⅞	100	do	42⅞

FRIDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The rates of Exchange on London fell off to 108 ℔ cent. for short-sight, and 107@107¼ for 60 days' Bankers. The supply of short-sight bills is quite free and in considerable variety of good signatures, drawn against United States 5-20s, of 1862, for which the Foreign demand continues large and constant, both by the mail steamers and by the Atlantic Cable. Sales were made to-day in round lots as high as 110¼ ℔ cent., while the new 5-20s, of 1865, for domestic emyloyment, gave way ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the extreme sales of yesterday and this forenoon. The transactions on both descriptions were again very heavy in amount. The 7.30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans sold at the close at 106 ℔ cent. after touching 106⅛@106⅞@107 in the forenoon. The partial reaction in prices after the sudden advance and large business since Wednesday is by no means unreasonable.

The continued fall in first class Exchange on London is affecting the Gold Room, notwithstanding the absorption of the Cash Gold for Customs Duties and the large amount, either temporarily withdrawn from the market by the *Bulls* in the Room lent out to the *shorts* from day to day at 1-16@⅛ ℔ cent. The range of sales to day was 151⅝@150⅞ ℔ cent. as against 152¼@151⅞ yesterday. A rumor gained currency in the afternoon that the additional decline in Exchange was likely to bring Gold from the other side; though we give it no present importance. We think it more probable that the pending arrival of a double shipment of Gold in the shape of bars or double eagles will affect the market. The steamer with the shipments from San Francisco of the 20th July, (delayed by the breaking down of the packet on the Pacific side,) and of the 1st August, will probably be in by Monday next.

The market for Money rules 4 @ 5 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, and the supply is easy. Some few of the holders of Certificates of Deposit notified to be paid off on or before Monday, August 27, are already turning them into the Treasury for the purchase of other United States Securities. About $700,000 presented to-day. It is desirable that others should be presented tomorrow or in the course of next week, to avoid the pressure of business on the 27th.

The Stock Exchange was active on Governments and on the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous shares. The amount of Governments, however, done at the Exchange Boards bears but a small relation to the immense private transactions at the counters of the great dealers in Wall-street. On the railways there was a further rise of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on Reading, and a strong demand for Chicago and Rock Island, and much firmness shown on Erie, and although no one seems to know the source of the quiet movement in the latter, there is an indisposition to sell in large lots at the going rates on *short* contract. The other New-York and Western Roads are well supported by numerous small buyers, against a somewhat bearish and indifferent feeling among the great operators.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The 5-20s of 1865, and 7.30 ℔ cents. were again in demand, and partially higher than at the Second regular Board. The Railways were comparatively quiet in the demand in the Long Room, at steady prices. The active movement of Wednesday and Thursday in Western Union Telegraph continues; sales as high as 60⅜, and as low as 59 ℔ cent:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102	N. West Pref.	67⅛	67½
U. S. 5-20s	110¾	110⅝	Rock Island	107	107
U. S. 7.30s	106⅝	106½	Fort Wayne	105¼	104¾
N. Y. Central	105	104⅝	Cumb'land Coal	47⅞	47⅞
Erie	69½	69⅞	Quicksilver	51	50¾
Hudson	119½	119	W. U. Telegraph	58⅞	59⅛
Reading	114⅝	115⅝	Mariposa Pref.	28⅞	28⅛
Mich. Southern	85½	85	Canton	52	52½
Illinois Central	122½	122½	Ohio Certificates	29¼	29½
Pittsburgh	87¼	87	American Gold	152	150⅝
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅛	107⅛
Northwest	36¼	36			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Republic	115
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	116	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	115½	Metropolitan	124
Union	117	Shoe and Leather	105
America	134	Continental	100
City	190	St. Nicholas	104
Phenix	102½	Marine	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	104¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
State of New-York	107	Park	147
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	Central National	110¼
Ocean	100	First National	212
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103¾
Pacific	160	Ninth National	112
Chatham	135	Oriental Bank	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	89	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	103½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	100	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chi. & Al. income	90
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	74
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,078,485 76; including for Customs, $454,000; Gold Notes, $295,000. Payments, $1,025,805 39. Balance, $87,377,674 66.

The Trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Land Mortgage again advertise that they are prepared to buy $50,000 for the Sinking Fund. Offers to be left with WARD, CAMPBELL & Co. by Saturday, Aug. 25, at noon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 5,257 bbls. Flour, 221 bbls. and 801 bags Corn Meal, 15,050 bushels Wheat, 73,180 bushels Corn, 1,875 bushels Rye, 17,026 bushels Barley, 44,262 bushels Oats, 3,875 bushels Malt, 185 bbls. Pork, 10 pkgs. Beef, 184 pkgs. Lard, and 732 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $14@$15 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at former prices.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request and steady.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet steady. Java, 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at buoyant prices. Middlings, 34c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,500 bales, against receipts of 12 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,162
Receipts since Aug. 1	18,684
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	428,139
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	855,429
Exports since Aug. 1	8,567
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	274,877
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	475,516

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23½c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 21½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Masonville, 33c.; Blackstone, 27½c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Dunnell, 18½c.; London Mourning, 18½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Myers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No, 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Winthrop, 19c.

FISH—A fair trade inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at steady prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has has been less active, but quoted up again 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last, 11,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$8 15; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10 50, chiefly at $7 50@$9 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 05@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 10	@$8 15
Extra State	7 50	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 05	@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 55	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 50	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 40	@16 00

Southern Flour favors sellers. Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $10 @$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet, including poor to very choice Extra at $9@$13 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, on very limited offerings and a moderate milling demand. Sales since our last 37,500 bushels very poor to fair ordinary Milwaukee Club, part at $2@$2 15; Amber State, $2 85; Amber Jersey, $2 78@$2 79; and Amber Delaware on private terms. Corn has been in active request at a slight advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 181,000 bushels at 80½c.@81c. for unsound, 81c½.@82½c., for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively request at firmer prices. We quote new Chicago at 42c.@46c., Milwaukee at 47c.@50c., Iowa at 52c.@55c., Jersey at 58c., State at 60c., ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues in fair demand; sales, 10,000 bushels Western at 84c.@85c. ℔ bushel. The movements in breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 14, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour is in rather better demand, and with a light stock, and the large advance in Wheat, prices have advanced materially, but are mostly nominal. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 10 ℔ barrel; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1; to Buffalo by propeller, 50c. Receipts for the week, 1,608 barrels. Shipments for the week, 9,291 barrels. The Wheat market during the past week has been very much excited, and for the most part fairly active, and prices have advanced 30c. ℔ bushel over our quotations of last week. The demand has been chiefly on Western speculative account, millers preferring to wait for fuller returns in regard to the damage said to have been done the crops by the late rains. About the middle of the week the "short" interest found itself suddenly cornered, and having large lines out, it is possible that the corner may continue all the present month. The heavy rains which have prevailed during the past week have extended over Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, doing much damage to the crops, especially to the grain cut and still in the field. The weather to-day is clear and warm, with a fine northwest breeze, and hopes are entertained that a continuance of fine weather will much decrease the estimated damage. Reports from Minnesota say that in certain portions of the State the crops have been almost entirely ruined, but that an average crop will be harvested. Sales for September delivery were made to-day at $1 63 for No. 1. Lake Freights have been quiet with no change. Vessels have been very scarce. The closing rates are 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. to Cleveland and Toledo, and 13c. to Oswego. The Inspection reports for the week show that 127 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 104 car loads as No. 2, and 4 car loads as Rejected. The receipts have been very light, and with continued liberal shipments the stock in store has been materially reduced, the stock in store of all kinds being reported this morning at 214,000 bushels. The receipts of Wheat for the past week sum up 85,205 bushels against 278,514 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week, 23,315 bushels by rail, and 185,454 bushels by lake, as follows: 14,000 bush. to Buffalo, 37,544 to Oswego, 29,006 to Cleveland, 17,500 to Ogdensburgh, 20,000 to Chicago, and 17,010 to other points. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ℔ bushel storage, at $1 93@$1 94; No. 2 nominal at $1 70. Oats are in fair demand chiefly to supply the local trade. We quote at 33c. for No. 1 and 30c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 8,143 bushels. Shipments for week, 28,160 bushels. Freights unchanged. Rye is dull and lower. We quote No. 1 at 60c. in store. Receipts for week, 900 bushels. Shipments for week, 12,000 bushels. Corn has been in fair demand, but closes quiet. We quote No. 1 in store at 56½c. Receipts for week, 23,375 bushels. Shipments for week, 56,900 bushels."

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at 80c.@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in better request at uniform prices.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and held firmly, with moderate receipts. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty active demand at full and buoyant prices, on a reduced stock. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, Lumber continues to come forward freely, and the assortment is fair. Prices remain firm, the demand fully equaling the supply. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	12,218,599	1,596	4,550	13,385,325
1864	14,901,191	1,882	13,440	9,322,440
1865	11,491,838	1,990	....	164,440
1866	14,467,775	2,482	49,800	2,644,764

The receipts continue to show a steady increase on last year upon all the articles enumerated in the above table.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	91,726,292	13,358	98,450	75,267,352
1864	114,530,896	10,818	231,096	54,032,438
1865	112,059,474	7,921	98,174	11,363,716
1866	135,728,668	21,717	49,300	12,369,764

The receipts thus far this season of boards and scantling over last year shows an increase of 23,668,194 feet, shingles 13,795 M., and staves 1,267,048 lbs., while timber exhibits a falling off of about one-half the receipts of last year.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and rather heavy, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42½c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet and somewhat depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@70c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50c.@$4 62½; Resin at $2 87@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 42½c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@59c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, without any remarkable change in prices. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 62½ for new Mess, closing at $32 50 cash; $30@$30 75 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, October delivery, seller's option, at $32 12½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 310 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal. Lard is firmer; sales since our last, 475 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in demand, at 30c.@42½c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@19c. ℔ lb. Government has contracted for 1,306 bbls. Pork, at $33 for (250 bbls.) new Mess, and $31 40@$32 25 for (1,058 bbls.) Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, fresh, ℔ lb	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	33	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	18½	@19
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb	10	@15

RICE—Is inactive at former quotations.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at nominally unchanged rates.

SKINS—A limited inquiry prevails for the principal kinds within our range, including *Deer:* Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 40c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ℔ lb.; and *Goat*—Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 65c.@70c., cash.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair request and firm. Sales, since our last, 1,063 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c.; and 214 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c., and an invoice of Pernambuco at 11c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13¾c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12⅜c.@12½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request and firm.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and nominal to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,700 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 80,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel, and 75 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For London, 42,000 bushels Corn at 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol Channel and orders, a brig with Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

MEATS.

There has been a rather livelier retail business in the meat line, this week, without any remarkable changes in prices, though the tendency has been in favor of purchasers, in view of the depression in the wholesale market, resulting from increased supplies.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Beef, round, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	25	@	35
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	16	@	[illegible]
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	23	@	[illegible]
Beef tongues, each	87	@1	[illegible]
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	18	@	[illegible]
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Lamb, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 00	@3	00
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@4	00
Pork, joints, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Pork steaks, ℔ lb	18	@	22
Pork, corned, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Bacon, ℔ lb	23	@	28
Hams, ℔ lb	24	@	28
Shoulders, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb	20	@	30
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	30	@	40
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb	30	@	40
Sweet Bread, each	25	@	37
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Lard, ℔ lb	20	@	24
Suet, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Tripe, ℔ lb	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Excepting a reduction of the supply and a pretty general rise in the price of the principal kinds of Poultry, the market presents no new feature; the current trade being quite limited.

Chickens, ℔ lb	40	@	45
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	1 00	@1	75
Ducks, ℔ lb	35	@	40
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 25	@2	00
Fowls, ℔ lb	30	@	35
Geese, each	2 00	@3	00
Pigeons, squab, ℔ dozen	4 50	@5	50
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ℔ doz.	2 25	@3	25
Turkeys, ℔ lb	35	@	40
Woodcock, ℔ pair	1 25	@1	75

FISH.

Supplies have been fair, while the demand has been limited and prices have been depressed.

Bass, ℔ lb	15	@	25
Black-fish, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ℔ lb (nominally)	75	@	1 00
Clams, soft, ℔ 100	40	@	75
Clams, hard, ℔ 100	50	@	75
Cod, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Cod, dried, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Flounders, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Frogs, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Haddock, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Halibut, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ℔ bunch	15	@	20
King-fish, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Lobsters, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	20	@	30
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	50	@	75
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	2 00	@	2 50
Porgies, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb	50	@	75
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb	35	@	45
Sheepshead, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Sword-fish, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Turtle, Green, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been more satisfactory to the dealers within the past two or three days. The receipts of the leading articles have been moderate, save in the instance of Potatoes, Corn, Tomatoes, and Squashes, which have been freely offered at easier prices.

Beans, String, ℔ half peck	75	@	1 00
Beets, new, ℔ bunch	5	@	8
Cabbages, new, each	12	@	20
Carrots, new, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Corn, ℔ doz. ears	12	@	18
Cucumbers, each	1	@	2
Egg Plants, each	10	@	15
Garlic, ℔ bunch	15	@	28
Lettuce, ℔ head	3	@	5
Leeks, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	2
Mushrooms, ℔ quart	20	@	30
Okra, ℔ 100	20	@	25
Onions, ℔ peck	62	@	75
Onions, ℔ quart	6	@	8
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	4	@	6
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Peppers, ℔ doz.	10	@	15
Potatoes, new, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 75
Potatoes, new, ℔ peck	40	@	50
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	2	@	4
Squash, each	5	@	8
Tomatoes, new, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Turnips, new, ℔ bunch	6	@	12
Water Cresses, ℔ quart	10	@	—

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties are generally firmer to-day, with an improved inquiry for really choice lots. Plums are coming in more freely.

Almonds, ℔ lb	30	@	40
Apples, ℔ half peck	37½	@	75
Bananas, each	3	@	6
Blackberries, ℔ quart	20	@	30
Citron, ℔ lb	45	@	50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@	10
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Dates, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Figs, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Lemons, ℔ doz.	18	@	50
Oranges, ℔ doz.	25	@	75
Melons, each	15	@	1 00
Pears, ℔ quart	12	@	50
Peaches, ℔ quart	18	@	33
Plums, ℔ quart	20	@	31
Pine Apples, each	12	@	38
Prunes, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Raisins, ℔ lb	18	@	28
Walnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	18	@	20

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Really prime lots of Butter are held with increased firmness, on a very moderately supplied market. The demand is fair for the season. Cheese is rather plenty and in moderate request. Eggs are less abundant and quoted higher, with a pretty active inquiry for Jersey.

Butter, new, fancy table, ℔ lb	52½	@	60
Butter, new, fair to good table, ℔ lb	45	@	50
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb	35	@	45
Cheese, ℔ lb	15	@	22
Eggs, (by the quantity,) ℔ doz.	38	@	—
Eggs, eight for	25	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30	@	—

SUNDRIES.

Coal, nut and stove, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$7 00	@	$9 00
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb	25	@	40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb	25	@	45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb	28	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb	10	@	20
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl.	13 00	@	17 00
Flour, Family, ℔ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@	2 25
Meal, Corn, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@	1 25
Meal, Oat, ℔ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@	1 25
Molasses, ℔ gallon	80	@	1 25
Rice, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Sugar, Brown, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Sugar, Soft White, ℔ lb	16½	@	17
Sugar, Hard, ℔ lb	17½	@	—
Syrup, ℔ gallon	80	@	1 20
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb	80	@	1 10
Teas, Green, ℔ lb	85	@	1 65
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb	65	@	1 00

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and higher; sales 2,000 bushels; New Red $2 85, White $3. CORN quiet; Yellow 95c., Mixed 92c. OATS firm at 50c. COFFEE unchanged; sales 300 bags Laguayra at 28½c. WHISKY scarce; Pennsylvania $2 32, Ohio $2 35.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR active and 50c. higher. WHEAT higher and wanted; sales New Amber State, $2 60@$2 65, now held at $2 70, and New White Michigan and Old White Canada at still higher figures. OATS and CORN steady. BARLEY in demand; Cayuga, two-rowed, 4,000 bush., at about $1 15. Passed Fultonville—2 loads wheat, 1 Flour, 9 oats, 10 corn, 1 rye. Shipped by tows—128,000 bush. corn, 23,000 oats, 2,000 rye, 1,000 malt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. H. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH and A DAY TOO LATE. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of NICK OF THE WOODS, BRIAN BOROIHME and WILLFUL MURDER.

WOODS THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS AFTERNOON, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR and the FOUR LOVERS. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Notice.

Pamphlet copies of the ADDRESS and RESOLUTIONS, adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, may be had in large or small quantities at the TIMES Office, on and after Monday next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

For the relief of the Portland sufferers three hundred good comfortable tenement houses have been built, and into these those now living in tents will soon be transferred. The system of issuing rations will have to be kept up more or less all Winter, but the number to whom these are given is being gradually reduced; they now number about seven hundred. To meet the necessities from the beginning of the trouble until Spring, $200,000 will be required, besides the gifts of food and clothing. Probably $200,000 will be needed to aid in rebuilding. The work of rebuilding is going on rapidly. A committee from Washington have examined the Post-office building, and have reported that it must be rebuilt.

Some of the new companies about commencing operations in Nevada, and whose stockholders for the most part are Eastern men, propose to run their mills and work their mines but six days in the week, believing that they shall lose nothing in the end by allowing the workmen a day's rest; but it is asserted by the managers and superintendents of those which have been longest in operation, that the cost of stopping the work is too great; and they predict with great unanimity that "the new idea will not last, and they will have to come down to working Sundays."

The work of rebuilding the City of Charleston engages the attention of her authorities and citizens. The scheme proposed contemplates the issue of seven per cent. coupon bonds, guaranteed by the city, to the amount of two millions of dollars, to owners of lots who desire to build, in such sums as shall be most effectual in affording them aid within specified limits. It restrains the borrower from the erection of buildings of wood, and provides that no building less than two stories high shall be erected.

The farmers of Western New-York have been fortunate in securing a fair crop of wheat in good order. The breadth of ground was not very large, but the yield was tolerable and the grain is excellent. Telegrams from Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, in regard to the crops, are very unfavorable. The yield was all that could be required, but heavy rains and winds have inflicted serious injury. The Nebraska wheat crop is the heaviest known in the history of the Territory.

At Junction City, Kansas, upward of twenty-one thousand nine hundred acres of land were disposed of during the month of July, the greater portion for homestead actual settlements, and other portions in satisfaction of agricultural college scrip, bounty-land warrants, and for cash. Returns have been received from the United States land office at Little Rock, Arkansas, showing that entries are being made in that district for actual settlements under the Homestead Law.

Milwaukee is excited over a gift concert swindle that exploded in that city, it was the "Great Northwestern Gift Concert," LUDLUM, HALE & Co., proprietors. On the day of drawing it was discovered that all the money of the concern received in payment for tickets, over $75,000 in all, had been drawn out of the bank, and that AARON LUDLUM, senior partner, had disappeared.

The Spanish fever is prevailing among the stock on Lower Fall River, Kansas. At Baxter's Springs stock is suffering from the disease. About fifty thousand head of Southern stock is quartered on the Southern border of Kansas, waiting for the expiration of the prohibitory law, when they will be driven up into Kansas.

The owners of Marine Hospital, Cincinnati, have donated the building to the Sisters of Charity for use as a hospital. One condition imposed by the donors is that the hospital shall be open to every applicant, regardless of creed, nativity or condition. The hospital was purchased from the Government for $70,000.

The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* congratulates the citizens upon the extraordinary good health of the city. In the midst of an unprecedentedly hot season, with everything tending to sickness, the mortality list actually decreased. Less than one a day, in a population of 12,000, is only a monthly average of one death in 444 lives.

The presidency of Antioch College has been accepted by Rev. GEORGE W. HOSMER, D. D., Pastor of the Unitarian Society in Buffalo. His son, Rev. JAMES K. HOSMER, Minister of the Church in Deerfield, Mass., is to be associated with him as one of the professors.

The salary of Hon. JOSIAH L. PICKARD, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, has been increased to $3,500. This was doubtless done to prevent Mr. PICKARD from accepting the Chancellorship of the Wisconsin University, which institution offered $2,500.

On Saturday night the store of JACKSON & WORTHINGTON, and the dwelling of Mr. WORTHINGTON, near Rose Clare, Ill., were burned, and Mr. WORTHINGTON perished in the flames. It was thought he had been murdered and the premises fired to conceal the crime.

A dangerous counterfeit of the denomination of $5 on the First National Bank of Newburyport has made its appearance. The face of the bill, though somewhat coarsely is well done; the flags in the back ground are quite faint, as also are the coat of arms of Massachusetts on the left and the eagle on the right.

Major-Gen. TERRY, lately in command at Richmond, Va., has been succeeded by Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD, who has been appointed also an Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH has declined the Presidency of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad, to which he was lately elected. He has removed to Kentucky, and will enter at once on the discharge of his duties there in connection with the telegraph and Insurance Companies.

Late advices from the Rio Grande report a political and bloodless revolution in Matamoras, resulting in the overthrow of CARAVAJAL's Government. He had escaped to Brownsville and established his headquarters, joined by Gen. LEW. WALLACE and other American citizens.

Last week an attempt was made to break the Helena, Ark., jail. One convict, ASA HUDSON, in for horse thieving, was shot through the body and mortally wounded by corporal ANDY BURRESS, of the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Infantry, who had charge of the prison at the time.

It is understood to be the purpose of the authorities to stop the issue of rations through the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to the destitute people in the South, except to those in hospitals or asylums, thus throwing the burden of supporting the poor whites and blacks upon the local authorities.

By late intelligence from the East India Squadron, the Government is informed that on the 31st of May the flagship *Hartford* was at Sumatow, China; the *Massachusetts* at Newchang; the *Wyoming* at Hong Kong. The storeship *Relief* had been ordered home.

The Hamilton *Times* announces that the British gunboats *Cherub* and *Britomart* have arrived at St. Catharines, where the latter will go into dry-dock for minor repairs. Both boats will then proceed through the Welland Canal and cruise upon Lake Erie.

W. R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has ordered the assembling of the Fenian "Senate and House of Delegates in General Congress." The session will be held at Troy, N. Y., commencing on Friday, Sept. 4, 1866.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation declaring that the provisions of the Registration Law will be strictly enforced in the approaching elections, and that if necessary the militia will be called on as a supplementary executive force.

An attempt was made on the night of the 12th to assassinate Major KELLOGG, Eighteenth United States Infantry, in command at Fort Morgan, Colorado, by A. H. PATTERSON, sutler at that post. PATTERSON escaped.

On Wednesday of last week, at Larkinsville, Jackson County, Ala., a Mrs. LAYTON shot another lady, Mrs. SISK, through the head, with a charge of buckshot, mangling her head in an awful manner and killing her instantly.

On Tuesday last, during the prevalence of a terrible tornado at Saginaw, Mich., a brick block, partially completed, was blown down, burying a number of men in the ruins. Five have been dug out, one dead, and two others will probably die.

The Fenian picnic at Harlem, near Chicago, on Wednesday, seems to have been a huge affair. About twenty thousand persons are said to have been present. The crowd was addressed by Gov. OGLESBY, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Gen. LOGAN.

Gen. THOMAS and family, with Majors KELLOGG and WILLARD, of his staff, left Nashville on the 15th inst. for two months' leave of absence. He will sojourn a while in Nebraska, thence go to Chicago, then to Albany, New-York and Washington.

A Convention of Western insurance men met in Chicago on Wednesday. All the Western States and about one hundred companies were represented.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, with his brother, Senator SHERMAN, arrived at Omaha on Thursday. The party were to leave immediately for the mountains by the Union Pacific Railroad.

ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER, the Manchester murderer, was hung at Hartford yesterday. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and exhibited no particular emotion.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states: Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, who supercedes Gen. TERRY in the command of this department, reached the city Wednesday afternoon.

Private advices announce the murder in Texas of G. CLARK ABBOT, of Portsmouth, N. H., an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART has commenced a suit against the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council, for the purpose of restraining them from passing or adopting over the Mayor's veto a certain resolution or ordinance which was adopted by both Boards on the 31st of July ult., authorizing the construction and use of an elevated Patent Railway in Broadway, Greenwich and other streets of this City. The Mayor is necessarily made a party to the suit, although, as appears from his veto message, published in the TIMES of the 14th inst., he is most heartily opposed to the scheme. Justice BARNARD of the Supreme Court, on the application of Ex-Judge HILTON, granted the injunction asked for, and copies thereof were served on the members of the Common Council. An argument on the merits of the case will be made the latter part of next week. The names of the three companies which were to be created by virtue of the ordinance in question, are: "The Yonkers and Westside Patent Railway Company, the Broadway and Yonkers Patent Railway Company," and "The Eastside and New-Rochelle Patent Railway Company."

H. C. MCALLISTER, the detective in the secret service of the United States Treasury Department, who was arrested for passing counterfeit fifty cent currency in the Fourth Ward, on Saturday night, was before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday for examination. It was proved that defendant was drunk at the time, and he was discharged. He was also dismissed the service.

The number of cholera cases reported on the health bulletin yesterday was ten, of which four resulted in death. Of nine cases in the Red House Hospital one died. Of eleven cases in the Battery Hospital one has been discharged, and of thirteen cases in Ward's Island Hospital one died and one was discharged.

BERNARD FRIERY was executed at the Tombs in this City at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for the murder of HARRY LAZARUS. The crime was committed on the 3d of January, 1865. FRIERY met his death bravely, and suffered but a few moments on the gallows.

MARY BARDOEN, 76 years of age, was run over and killed by a Broadway car yesterday morning, on the corner of Broome and Greene streets. WILLIAM LUSKIN, 12 years of age, was also run over by a Hudson River freight car and fatally injured.

DENNIS FITZPATRICK was killed yesterday morning by being crushed in the machinery of an elevator at Pier No. 5 North River.

Gold was 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. Another large business was done in Government stocks, and the Railways were firm. Money 4@5 ℔ cent. to the brokers. Exchange on London fell to 107@107¼ for sixty days and 108 short sight.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and cotton were firmer. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Gen. Wallace in Mexico.

The arrival in Mexico of an American officer of the prominence of Gen. LEW. WALLACE, and his acceptance of a position as a Major-General in the Liberal Mexican army, looks as if *he* at least anticipated something more important than mere guerrilla operations against the Imperialists. Gen. WALLACE occupied too high a position in our own army during the war, and played too important a part as a military officer of large command, to degenerate into a mere leader of Mexican guerrilla parties, or to accept a situation with no more prospects of success than such as could be had with the small, half organized bands that are still fighting for JUAREZ. He had sufficient practice in large military movements to give him the experience necessary for their direction. He figured with credit at the opening of the war as commander of a brigade under Gen. GRANT at the battle of Fort Donelson, and afterward commanded a division under the same General at Shiloh—upon which occasion, however, he won no honor. Some two years later he was the commander at the battle of the Monocacy, in Maryland, gallantly keeping at bay a largely superior force of the enemy, and defeating their plans. He also held other important positions, such as Commander of the Military Department of Maryland, and was President of the Military Commission which tried Mrs. SURRATT and the other conspirators against the life of President LINCOLN. In these duties and positions, as a soldier and administrator, he has acquired the sort of knowledge which fits him for duty in Mexico; and his ambition is of such a character as to lead him to make a desperate effort to achieve power as a leader in Mexican liberation.

Gen. WALLACE is a representative man of the "drive-Maximilian-into-the-sea" party in this country. Even during our own war he was an extremist on this subject, and at the close of the rebellion he put forth a strong address, urging the interference of the American Government in behalf of republican institutions in Mexico. As he found the Government resolutely fixed against intervention, and the people practically unresponsible to all appeals addressed to them, he next took the step of engaging in the Liberal service with a representative of the Mexican Republic now in this country, and started two or three weeks ago from this City by ship for Matamoras, of which the Liberals recently got possession. The vessel upon which he was a passenger was laden with military munitions for the Mexican service, and when near its destination was chased by a French cutter, but succeeded in making its escape and entered the Texan port of Brazos. From there the arms were sent up the Rio Grande on the Mexican side, and Gen. WALLACE himself, as we learn by telegraph, presently turned up at Matamoras.

There are various other reasons why we attach some importance to this matter, beside the personal one already mentioned. We have no doubt that Gen. WALLACE expects before long to be in command of a considerable force, and whether or not his anticipations in regard to Mexican liberation be justified, we shall look with more interest than ever for future developments in that quarter.

Organized Conservatism—A Rising Power.

The great difficulty in the way of consolidating the Conservative forces has been overcome, and an organized National Union movement now aims at meeting the urgent demand of the country.

In a certain sense the Convention just closed partook of the nature of an experiment. The purpose of its conveners was plain and their motives were above suspicion, but the feasibility of bringing together men who have hitherto been ranged under different party banners, and men who for years have been separated and alienated by civil war, and of establishing harmonious relations among them, remained a debateable question. Reasoning hypothetically, there were some grounds for fearing that, after all, a remembrance of by-gone feuds might give rise to jealousies and estrangements which would be fatal to hearty reconciliation. Moreover, there was the possibility of trouble arising from infirmities of temper and judgment in an assemblage of the magnitude originally contemplated. Now, these ticklish contingencies have been safely overcome. The practicability of the object aimed at by the authors of the Call has been demonstrated. Union Republicans and Union Democrats have met in the same committee-rooms, sat in council together, united in the same public proceedings, with a cordiality and concord that left nothing to be desired. North and South have joined hands, and exchanged opinions, and bartered experiences, and compared judgments, plans and hopes; the end being the acceptance of a common basis of action. In all these respects the Convention was a grand success. As a deliberative body it realized the brighest anticipations of its promoters. As a means of obliterating prejudices, rectifying mistakes, and developing the universality and potency of the Union sentiment in both sections, it accomplished all that the most sanguine could have deemed possible. Considered solely with reference to these characteristics, there has been nothing like it in American politics in our day.

In yet another sense there was danger. The persistent falsehoods of the Radical Press pointed to a contingency which touched the sensitive loyalty of many in the North. Would the Convention be controlled by political extremists, in the sincerity of whose professions the Northern people have had but scanty confidence? Would the Convention be—as its promoters alleged—a loyal, conservative body, or a body managed by politicians who have acquired a reputation for disloyalty? These were inquiries to which predictions and promises were an unsatisfactory answer. Now, however, they have been answered in a manner that precludes further controversy. The record of the Convention tells its own story. Its organization—its officers, its committees, its roll of membership—cannot be impugned by any slur upon its loyalty. Its declaration of principles admits of no misinterpretation; they challenge criticism as an embodiment of principle derived from the Constitution, and fully complying with the requirements of the most rigid loyalty to the Union. And its statement of the case upon which the people must pass judgment is so impregnable in its facts, so conclusive in its argument, so effective in its appeal to the national sentiment, that no other exposition is needed to insure for the movement profound attention and respect.

The movement being organized, where and when may we look for its results? The Conservatives of both parties being united for the furtherance of a common purpose, how and in what direction shall we trace the evidence of their power? The South having vindicated itself in the eyes of the nation, and accepted the principles enunciated by the North as the foundation of a restored Union, what is yet to be done to perfect the work begun by the Convention?

Difficulties no doubt remain to obstruct the easy working of the movement and cripple its usefulness, but none that should occasion serious misapprehension. The formidable task of organization having been completed with marvelous ease, the minor labors that are before us ought not to excite fear or even uneasiness. The work is transferred in detail to each of the States and Territories, and upon the people of each depends the question of failure or triumph. To secure the latter beyond peradventure, all that is necessary is to manifest on a small scale the forbearance, the sagacity, the hearty unanimity of the Philadelphia assemblage. Let this be done, and the National Union movement will sweep everything before it.

The battle of the Union, be it always remembered, must now be fought on Northern ground. The danger to our national existence no longer comes from Southern politicians or soldiers, but from sectional politicians among ourselves. We are not required to fight theoretical Secessionists, disciples of CALHOUN, but, instead, practical disunionists under the guidance of Northern Radicals. It is not a struggle between sections, but a struggle between the Unionists and the disunionists of the same section, and that the Northern. By a revolutionary usurpation of power, the disunionists have excluded the South from the arena, but the sympathies of the Southern people are on the side of the National Unionists, whose duty it is to prepare for purifying and nationalizing Congress. This is the work which devolves upon us, and these are the circumstances under which we are required to begin it. We, of the North, are called upon to maintain the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution; and to do this effectually we must expel the radical disunionists from Congress, and elect loyal Unionists as their successors.

The process is simple. As matters stand, names and nicknames amount to little. We are fighting for the substance, not the shadow, and can recognize only the distinctions that rest upon reality. Is a candidate for the Union, as defined by the Constitution, or for disunion after the fashion of the Radicals? This is the one overshadowing question. In the States where nominations have already been made, there can be no hesitancy in determining as between the candidates. He that is not for the Union as established by the fathers, is against it, and should be dealt with accordingly, under whatsoever pretence he solicits votes. In the States where nominations are yet to be made, a moderate degree of attention to the spirit which animated the Philadelphia Convention, and the principles it enunciated, will secure like harmony and success. The people of the North have the issue in their own hands, and we will not libel their patriotism by doubting the result.

Litigations Arising Out of the Rebellion.

The case of WINTRINGHAM *vs.* ADGER, which was before the Supreme Court a few days since, is an illustration of the mass of litigation which has arisen out of the rebellion, and which will occupy the attention and time of the Courts over the whole land to a very great degree. As near as we can gather from the facts stated in the affidavits in the case, which came up on a motion to open judgments entered five years ago, the case was substantially as follows: Previous to the rebellion there was a valuable line of steamers running between this City and Charleston, part of the owners residing at each end of the route. When the Confiscation Act began to be enforced here, as a matter of course the owners here were brought to ask what they should do in reference to the vessels. If they did nothing, the interests belonging to the Southern owners would be seized by the Government and confiscated, a proceeding which would not only take away the property from their associates, for whom they naturally still felt a friendly interest, but would be an injury to themselves by the tying up of the vessels while the confiscation proceedings were going on. Doubtless, if they had then known what was to be the course of the war and of matters at the close of it, they would have deemed it wiser not to attempt to avoid the Confiscation Act at all, but to allow the Government to secure all the aid which the seizure of these interests would have afforded. But as matters then looked, they determined upon a different course.

The idea suggested itself of having the interests of the Southern owners sold under execution for a small sum. For this purpose there must be a suit, and a suit against all the owners was the best shape to put it in. This was an easy thing to put on foot.

The vessels were all the time in need of supplies, and it was a very simple matter to have some party who had furnished such supplies commence a suit against all the owners to recover the price. No sooner said than done. Suits were commenced and the summonses served on the owners here, who immediately, by virtue of their authority as part owners, employed an attorney to represent all the owners and offered judgment for the amounts claimed, and on executions issued upon these judgments the various steamships were sold for less than $2,000 each, (some arrangement being made, of course, to keep off other bidders,) bought in by the plaintiffs and at once transferred by them to the Northern owners.

So far the plan worked well. The interests of the Southern owners being thus disposed of, there was no confiscation or tying up of the vessels, and they were in position to take their share of the immense and profitable business which was enjoyed by steamers during the war in the Government service. But now comes up another aspect of the affair. The rebellion being over and the Southern owners being thoroughly reconstructed and having their pardons in their pockets naturally begin to inquire what became of their interests in these vessels, and finding that they were not confiscated, but had passed into the hands of their co-owners in this manner, they raise objections to this mode of proceeding—want their interests handed over to them again, and, we presume, want their share of the profits earned by the vessels while in the service of the Government to help put down the rebellion. And as the parties cannot agree about this, the Southern owners apply to the Courts and ask to have the judgments set aside. Whether they can succeed in doing this remains to be seen. That application will bring up the question of the right of a part owner of a ship to retain an attorney for all the owners, of the power of the Court to open a judgment after the lapse of five years, and whether the Court will in its discretion open a judgment, which appears to have been given for no more than was actually due, and to be regular in form, merely because of the ulterior results of that judgment. It will be interesting to see what conclusion the Court comes to upon these questions.

But that conclusion can hardly be decisive of the controversy, which must, if it be contested to the end, bring up in some way for decision by a Court of Equity, the question what were the rights and duties of the part owners under the circumstances in which they were placed and what are their rights and duties now. And if the Court shall hold that the sale did not affect the interests of the owners as among themselves, but that the purchase of the vessels by one was for the benefit of all, and that the fact that the claimants were rebels at the time does not alter the case, we do not see but they will be entitled to share in the profits of the vessels in aiding to suppress the rebellion.

As we said in the beginning, this is but one instance of the varied litigations which must arise out of the rebellion. The relations between the North and the South were so intimate and complicated, and the condition of things during the rebellion so anomalous, and the effect of the rebellion, and of what has transpired since its suppression, so doubtful, that the minds of lawyers and Judges are sure to be harassed with new and intricate questions arising out of them for years.

The Execution of Bernard Friery—A Warning to Rowdies.

There is no spectacle in the world more revolting than the hanging of a criminal, even of the worst type. Those who have witnessed such exhibitions never forget them. The doom of the culprit may be just and inevitable, yet the heart of the spectator throbs with the frantic agony which those feel who stand gazing at a drowning man for whom there is no hope, or see terror-stricken faces looking forth from windows beneath which there is a sea of fire that no mortal strength can dream of stemming. No sympathy can save—no speech avail. The eyes that meet their's are looking their last upon this earth, and there is a mute appeal from soul to soul that never can be answered, save by the pitying look of those who would help and spare, but cannot.

BERNARD FRIERY was an ordinary type of a New-York rowdy, and more unfortunate in his surroundings, perhaps, than some that he has left behind him. He had taken life, madly, savagely, and his own was forfeit. He may not have been without some good impulses or generous instincts, but he became blind and insane, and the thirst for blood overcame his reason. To kill some one, no matter who, was his terrible, frantic desire. And the orgies of his Christmas time a year and a half ago ended with the death of another of his class, and now are followed by his own death upon the gallows.

The whole history of the LAZARUS murder was very characteristic of the condition of a certain portion of New-York society. Of the privileges of that class, immunity from the consequences of crime has often been esteemed the chief. It has been supposed by the rowdies who use pistol and knife upon any and every occasion that punishment, if not altogether evaded, would be trifling. In the case of FRIERY it was said that sufficient influence would be brought to bear to secure his early release, and few of his companions dreamed that he would suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This reckoning upon freedom to commit crime if the criminal be of sufficient weight in a Ward or clique has done a class of the young men of our City immense harm, and has led them from underestimating the danger of crime to look upon deeds of violence as implying the possession of a kind of heroism rather than the love of guiltiness.

Many a poor lad has been led away by this false idea, and to such the fate of FRIERY will seem strange indeed. But there is no evil without its attendant good. If the killing of a man by the officers of the law be horrible, it points out to others that in a state of civilized society not even a drunken fit can be accepted as an excuse for murder, and it conveys the lesson that there will be occasions upon which the reckless impulses of untamed natures will lead their owners to destruction. There are thousands to-day in New-York to whom the fate of the executed murderer will come home with some force. There are thousands who can look back upon transactions when they were as savage, as bloodthirsty and as insane, but when some good angel watched over them and saved them from the commission of just such deeds as that for which this miserable creature, FRIERY, has been put to death. The example made of FRIERY ought to be of great value. Our street cars at night are often at the mercy of just such rowdies.

A JUST COMPLAINT—THE CABLE NEWS.—We have just reason to complain of the manner in which our news from "the other side of the water" is made up. We are willing to pay roundly for telegraph news from the old Continent, but we want what is sent to be equal in value to the cost of transmission. Neither do we want the news duplicated for the benefit of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, or whatever name the Company may bear. That our complaint is just, the public will see from the following items sent us night before last:

"PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

"The Emperor received the Prussian Ambassador to-day, who delivered the reply of Prussia to the French note, asking an extension of frontier, which Prussia declared to be inadmissable.

"NAPOLEON replied that the demand was made to satisfy the public opinion of France. He deemed it just; but acknowledged the fairness of the argument of the Prussian Cabinet. He also said that the present relations should in no case be disturbed, and hoped that Prussia would not overstep the line of the Maine."

And then again;

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 16—Noon.

It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for an extension of frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandizement.

We should think that the report of the formal interview of the Emperor NAPOLEON with the Prussian Ambassador on the 15th, should have excluded the sending us the second item about the same fact being "officially stated to-day."

Another item reads, that "War with France is probable." By whom is it so considered? With what power in Christendom or Heathendom, in Europe, or Asia, is France "probably" going to war now? Or, has the cable only stopped in the middle of the sentence?

We admit that such a great enterprise as the Ocean Telegraph takes time to be perfected and to become generally useful, but this is surely no reason why the same news should be sent twice through it on the same day.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.—The result of the election in Colorado for Delegate to Congress not only furnishes an indorsement of the policy of the Administration but sustains the position taken by President JOHNSON three months ago in the case of Colorado itself, in vetoing the bill passed by Congress for its admission as a State. It will be remembered that, beside arguing that there was an insufficiency of population in the Territory to entitle it to the rank of a State, the President showed that there was no proof that a majority even of the people of Colorado desired any change in the political status of the Territory. His argument was very conclusive, but, of course, did not by any means satisfy the Radical Party in Congress, who had a political end to gain by the admission of the two Senators and the Representative, who were ready to take their seats as soon as the bill of admission was passed; and it was in the Radical programme to admit Colorado next session, despite the reasoning and the veto of the President. But the people of Colorado themselves now come to the support of the President at the very first opportunity furnished by a general State election, and condemn at once the Radical policy in National matters and in reference to themselves. When the Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention read the dispatch received from Colorado, giving the result of the election, he announced it as the first practical response to the principles embodied in the call for the Convention. It was a pleasing and auspicious incident of the moment. But we shall soon have other responses, more important and more gratifying.

CAUSE OF GRATITUDE.—The country ought to be thankful that at the meeting in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday night, one of the speakers proclaimed his gratification at being able to "testify to the *loyalty* of Gen. SHERIDAN"—and as the opinion was backed up by speakers of different shades of opinion we may consider the matter as settled, for the present at least. The standing of the men who united in the opinion, moreover, made it of special value. They comprised such choice material as a dismissed agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, another *attaché* of the Bureau, and a colored clergyman, to whom the President, upon a recent occasion, kindly gave a dinner. The speakers were all ominously silent about the loyalty of GRANT and SHERMAN, and denied, in their usual profane style, the loyalty of the President. Mr. GREELEY's suggestion that a collection should be taken up seemed to meet with little favor.

The City Railroad Companies.

Most of the City Railroad Companies have thus far contrived to evade compliance with the law which went into effect on the 1st inst., requiring them to furnish tickets to passengers at 5½ cents each. The only places where such tickets can be obtained are at the up-town *termini* of the roads, beyond the reach of nine-tenths of those who desire to ride in their cars. One line, in its efforts to incommode the public, has rather overreached itself. Tickets issued by them were in the style of coupons, and no one of them was good if detached from the remainder by any other person than the conductor. They were also made out in the name of the individual purchasing, and were not accepted for the payment of fares of any one else. Thus, a person riding in company with his wife could not pay her fare with tickets made out in his name. A gentleman who purchased twenty of these tickets requested the Company to affix a revenue stamp thereto, believing it to be necessary. On their refusal to do this, he wrote the following letter:

"No. 330 HENRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 7, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

SIR: As a matter of importance to the traveling community of this City, will you kindly oblige me by saying whether or not an agreement, of which the inclosed is a copy, should have a five cent revenue stamp thereon? It is evidently a compact between vendor and vendee.

The company issuing these 'agreements' also charges the purchaser two cents extra on these contracts for the printing thereof. It is humbly submitted that each of these acts is a violation of the Internal Revenue act.

Yours, with much respect,
JOHN BUTCHER, Notary Public."

The following is the reply of the Commissioner:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your communication of Aug. 7, concerning the tickets issued by the East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, I have to say that it is held by this office that the first of such tickets is an agreement which requires a stamp denoting the duty of five cents, and it is believed that the additional charge of two cents gives evidence of an intent on the part of the Company to defraud the public.

A letter has been addressed to Collector PUTNAM, giving him the proper instructions in regard to the matter. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

JOHN BUTCHER, Esq., No. 330 Henry-street, New-York City.

It is understood that Collector PUTNAM will at once require the payment of the revenue tax upon every ticket heretofore issued by this company.

In connection with this, the Police authorities have notified the officers of Police not to arrest persons who refuse to pay more than the legal fare. The conductors must collect the six cents themselves if they can. If gentlemen will club together when riding in the cars, and make up the legal amounts they are required to pay, and no more, the companies will soon get tired of the inconvenience they have inaugurated.

A word as to another line, the Third Avenue, which is the most profitable, at the same time that it is the worst managed and the most exacting line in New-York. At night it is often unsafe to travel by it. Unless the conductor is courageous, honest and prompt—as in some cases he is—respectable persons are liable to the grossest kind of insult. On Tuesday night, a gentleman traveling in car No. 101—(Conductor No. 66)—had to submit to the vilest kind of abuse from a person named PHILLIPS, said to be a Broadway cigar dealer. The offence committed by the gentleman was his refusal to allow the person named to use his shoulder as a pillow. The conductor (66) was called *twice* to put an end to PHILLIPS' blackguardism, but refused to interfere on the ground that it was a *private* quarrel. There was thus no redress for the gentleman, unless he had chosen to give his rowdy assailant a sound thrashing, which perhaps he ought to have done.

To appeal for protection against these outrages at the Office is simply to invite further insult. And this is no exceptional, but an exceedingly common story of car-travel in New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.—We trust that the *matinée* at this theatre will be well attended to-day. It is given for the benefit of Mr. MULLIGAN, one of the members of the company, who lost his eye by the accidental breaking of a sword. The bill embraces a variety of entertainments, and we have no doubt the attendance will be deservedly large.

WINTER GARDEN.—"O'Donnell's Mission is in the fullest tide of successful experiment. It is given to-night, and will probably be repeated next week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Ice Witch" still holds its own at the Olympic. Its performance is preceded by a protean farce, in which the Webb Sisters appear.

Italian Opera.

"CRISPINO" IN LONDON.—The London *Musical World* says: "Though hardly suited to a theatre of such vast proportions as Covent Garden, and in a musical sense, properly speaking, of the slightest imaginable importance, "Crispino e la Comare" was worth bringing out, if only for the sake of such a cobbler as Signor RONCONI, and such a cobbler's wife as Mlle. PATTI.

The "Crispino" being new to the London *habitués*, Mr. DAVIDSON, the critic, details the story with which New-Yorkers were made so well acquainted last year, through the performances of Miss KELLOGG and poor REVERE, and then observes that "there is little else of consequence for Mlle. PATTI to do; for from the moment that *Crispino* begins his new career, *Annetta* becomes comparatively subordinate, nearly the whole interest being concentrated in the character of the Mock Doctor. Signor RONCONI's embodiment of this odd personage, however, is in every sense remarkable—original, diverting, unique. Again is the prince of *buffo* comedians revealed in all his glory.

The general testimony furnished by the cognoscenti is convincing of the fact that the RONCONI of to-day surpasses the RONCONI of former years, and that he is now in the prime of his operatic career.

In opera seria he ranks second to no living artist. It is a matter of wonderment that a reputation so extraordinary as his should be not only maintained unimpaired for upward of thirty years, but should actually increase.

The Signorina RONCONI is to visit America with her father this Fall, and will make her *début* in opera under Mr. MARETZEK's direction. This event will create a rare feeling of interest, not only here, but in Paris, where the young donna has been most warmly received as a *salon* cantatrice.

A Woman's Appeal.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET, Thursday, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company? It seems to me that were I a man and an editor I could lift my voice effectively. Being only a woman, and at the present moment, a very indignant one, I appeal to you for sympathy if redress is not attainable. You may have noticed that it rained this morning—not lightly. Returning from Church (for I am a Catholic, and keep the Feast of our Lady's Assumption,) I called a car at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. It bore on its roof the word "Manhattanville." Though the rain was pouring in torrents and the mud some three inches deep—with that utter disregard to the comfort of every one which seems to become a part of the nature of both drivers and conductors once they come within the magic influence of a Corporation—the car was driven half a block before stopping. I meanwhile hurrying across tracks, through puddles and mud to reach it—all obstacles overcome, I finally ensconse myself in the car—the soles of my Balmorals—a new pair and extra thick—wet through to the stocking when the "gentlemanly conductor," in the blandest voice, informs me that "this car does not go above Fifty-ninth-street." I suggest, in anything but dulcet tones, for I am vexed, that the car shows at both ends the sign "Manhattanville." It matters not, with a smile of pity for my confiding simplicity, I suppose, the conductor informs me that "unless there is a big load waiting at the shelter car, he does not go up." Well, there was not a big load, only some four or five dripping mortals like myself, so the car returned, and we victims waited, I in the rain, for I preferred that, being already wet, to the vermin-infested shelter provided by the tender mercies of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.

Now, Mr. Editor, is there no redress for us? No law compelling the cars to run as they are marked to do? I am a resident of Eighty-fourth-street, and when caught as I was this morning in a pouring rain, and with no means of conveyance to my home but one of these Manhattanville cars, it is to me a matter of some moment.

Respectfully yours, a very indignant woman, and
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

PACIFIC COAST.

Six Persons Killed at San Francisco by the Falling of a Building—The Japanese Tariff—Arrival of Gens. Ingalls and Babcock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 17.

A four-story brick lodging-house in Summer-street fell at 3 o'clock this morning, (caused by excavations in the adjoining lot,) killing six persons and wounding fifteen—some fatally.

Maj.-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS and Gen. BABCOCK arrived from Oregon.

The new Japanese tariff makes the export duty on hemp two boos, raw cotton two boos (twenty-five cents,) and cassia thirty cents.

Arrived, ships *Fleetwood*, STOVER, and *Vitula*, PECK, New-York. The latter vessel reports JOHN SINCLAIR, cabin-boy, drowned at sea, and Third Officer WM. JOYCE WARREN, of Rhode Island, killed by falling from the top-sail yard.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Eleventh Infantry to be Sent to Craney Island—Precautions Against the Cholera—Gen. Miles Accepts the Colonelcy of the Fortieth Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A detachment of troops, under command of Lieut. DAY, Fifth United States Artillery, was sent from here this morning to Craney Island by Gen. MILES, to prepare quarters for the reception of the Eleventh United States Infantry. Fears have been entertained that these troops, coming from New-York and its vicinity, might introduce the cholera into Richmond.

Gen. MILES returned from Washington this morning. He has accepted the Colonelcy of the Fortieth United States Infantry, and officers of the regiment will be at once ordered to report to him.

The bark *Wavelet*, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee for orders, still lies in the harbor.

The schooner *Messenger*, from Rockland, Me., bound to Richmond, arrived this afternoon.

TEXAS.

An Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau Murdered.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

Private advices announce the murder in Texas of G. CLARK ABBOT, of Portsmouth, N. H., an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

American Scientific Convention.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17.

In the general session of the American Scientific Convention this morning, a number of new members were proposed and confirmed.

Prof. TILLMAN completed reading a paper on new "Chemical Nomenclature."

President BARNARD expressed his admiration of the system of "Mnemonis" constructed by Prof. TILLMAN, for a "chemical nomenclature."

Prof. T. H. SAFFORD, of the Chicago Observatory, gave an interesting account of the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago.

President BARNARD followed with a history of the "great glass" used in the Dearborn Observatory.

Prof. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, presented a paper on the "Origin of Prairies."

Prof. WINCHELL read a paper by Prof. G. SWALLOW, on "The Rocks of Kansas."

Prof. T. STERRY HUNT read a paper on "Lawrencian Limestones."

Prof. HALL read a paper on the structure of the Attrysis Merisella and Allied genera.

Prof. WINCHELL read a paper in which he claimed that the region of Great Traverse Bay, on Lake Michigan, would ultimately prove the greatest fruit-producing locality of the country.

Section B occupied considerable time on the subject of petroleum.

Considerable discussion ensued on the paper of Prof. HALL, on the structure of the mountains and valleys of Northern Georgia.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

OMAHA, Friday, Aug. 17.

Gen. SHERMAN and several staff officers, accompanied by Senator JOHN SHERMAN, arrived here yesterday. They leave here to-morrow by the Union Pacific Railroad on their way to Fort Laramie and the mountains.

OBITUARY.

Death of Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, Mass.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 16.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL M. WORCESTER, of Salem, died at his residence in that city this morning of dysentery. Dr. WORCESTER has been ill not over a fortnight, and at one time had nearly recovered, but suffered a relapse. His age was probably between 65 and 70 years. He leaves a brother and sister in Salem.

This eminent divine graduated at Harvard College, with high honors.

He was for some time a Professor in Amherst College, and subsequently was settled over the Tabernacle Church, in Salem, where he preached with great acceptance for a quarter of a century or more, resigning his charge six or seven years ago, on arriving at his sixtieth year. He has preached very often since then, almost every Sunday in fact, in various churches, and departed in the full vigor of mental and physical existence.

The Doctor was once a member of the State Senate and two years in the House, being one of the members of the present Legislature for Salem, rendering able service as a clear-headed debater and as the chairman for the lower branch of the Committee on Religious Societies. He was also Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M.

The family to which he belonged has long been prominent in clerical life, having furnished not less than half a dozen Congregational ministers. WORCESTER of dictionary fame was his uncle, the present talented Dr. WORCESTER of the Congregational Church was his cousin, another cousin was a missionary in Georgia, and was imprisoned for his sentiments, and his father was his predecessor in the Tabernacle ministry.

The father, Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, is yet remembered by many of our oldest citizens as being settled at Fitchburg in 1797, called to the Salem Tabernacle in 1803, where he remained till his death, in 1825, at the age of 50—having also been the first Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and dying among the Cherokees while on a tour for the Board.

NO NEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Newfoundland Lines Not in Working Order.

They Have Been Prostrated by a Violent Storm.

Communication will Probably be Restored To-day.

PORT HOOD, N. S., Friday, Aug. 17—10 P. M.

The Newfoundland telegraph lines have been prostrated by a heavy gale. Efforts are being made to put them in working order, and they will probably be all right to-morrow.

No dispatches for the Press have been received to-day.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Wonders of the Atlantic Telegraph—Peace in Europe—Results of the War—Feeling in Italy and France—America for an Ally—Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort—Cholera—Reform League Meetings—The Police Wounded—Proposed Banquet to Mr. Bright in Dublin—Last Week of the Session—Debates on Jamaica, Ireland, Rate of Interest, &c.—London in Summer.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

We got our first news telegram under the Atlantic on the last day of July, and now we get every day three or four lines of news, sometimes, it must be confessed, of the vaguest description. An important event taking place in America at 10 A. M., and flashed through the cable, will reach us a little past 3 P. M. But on the other hand, you have an advantage, as the closing prices of cotton and stocks at Liverpool and London, at 3 P. M., may be known at New-York at 10 A. M. the same day, and any event in Europe will be known in America from four to six hours before it happens. Thus, if the Dutch take Holland at 9 o'clock in the morning, you are sure to get the news by 4 o'clock the same morning, and publish it at least two hours before it happens, without the trouble of a second edition. Thus one may expect to read in future numbers of New-York morning journals such news items as the following:

"We have the pleasure to announce that the green flag of the Irish Republic was raised on Dublin Castle at 10 o'clock this morning."

"At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Russian army made its triumphal entry into Constantinople."

This is one of the advantages of being a citizen of the fastest nation in all creation—that of knowing everything some hours before it happens.

The great war in Europe—the greatest in its results since the first NAPOLEON—is over. There are those who believe that it must break out again. The Prussians are still calling out troops. The Austrians are making new levies in Hungary, Italy is dissatisfied; France is buying unlimited horses for cavalry and artillery. All this may be, and war may be in no distant future, but now the word is peace. Austria is beaten, and must accept, and has accepted, the terms offered by Prussia. It was a hard necessity. Before the disastrous defeat of Konigsburg, BENEDEK telegraphed to the Emperor of Austria: "Sire, you must make peace." Before the battle he knew he was beaten. The needle-gun, and the superiority of the Prussians in numbers, in rapidity and in generalship, had demoralized his army.

The war is over, and Prussia is the only power in central Europe. The King of Prussia, who may proclaim himself Emperor if he likes, is ruler over thirty-six kingdoms, principalities and powers. Austria loses only Venetia, but she keeps no control in Germany. Prussia annexes all north of the Main, save Saxony, which preserves a nominal independence. Southern Germany may form a separate confederation, but it can have no real independence. It remains to be seen whether Austria can keep what is left to her; and it also remains to be seen whether France will rest tranquil with the new Germany, united and powerful, upon her borders.

To-day it is peace because Prussia has got all she wanted; because Austria cannot oppose her; because France, to say the least, is not ready to interfere, and because Italy, though beaten by land and sea, has got Venetia, and has no excuse to prolong the war.

You have, no doubt, been assured that the sea fight at Lissa was an Italian victory—that the *Kaiser* Austrian three-decker, and two others, were sunk; that they were seen to sink from the Italian fleet. We have not only the Austrian official accounts, but letters from two English officers in the Austrian fleet, one on the *Kaiser*, safe at anchor in the harbor of Lissa; the other on one of the Austrian Lloyds steamers, serving with the fleet. No Austrian vessel was sunk. The *Kaiser*, a wooden ship, protected in the American fashion with cable chains, was damaged by attacking an Italian iron-clad. The Italians ought to have beaten, for they were superior in force and metal; but owing, apparently, to their Admiral, they were beaten. Venetia is theirs, but for glory they must wait for another opportunity.

You will also hear that the apprehensions of France point to a too intimate understanding betwen Prussia and Austria. Prussia, angry at the tone taken by France, proposes to make an alliance with Austria and Italy. Their united armies would number a million and a half, and with such a combination VON BISMARCK thinks he could govern not only Germany but Europe. Why not, JOHN NOTT?

In any case, England will side with the strongest party. A favorite contributor to *Blackwood* advocates an alliance between England and America. The Anglo-Saxons, he thinks, if only firmly united, could lick creation. He is willing to do anything to bring about this result. The *Alabama* claims? Pshaw! Just draw for the amount at sight. Canada? British North America? Take them and welcome; what matters who has them when the armies and navies of Great Britain and America—of Anglo-Saxon power and civilization are united? With an alliance offensive and defensive, and a reciprocity treaty of commerce, England and America could defy the world, and govern the larger half of it. It does not perhaps occur to the writer in *Blackwood*, that America may be able to do all there is any need of in that way without England's help, and that the benefits of such an alliance would be entirely on the side of England. The time has come, no doubt, when it would be a very nice thing for England to have America for an ally, but the time has also come when America feels no particular need of such an alliance.

We hear from Frankfort that the Prussian soldiers quartered in that city have behaved so well as to become almost welcome guests in the dwellings in which they are quartered. They play the piano, read, speak with modesty of their campaigns, and give no trouble at all. If the officers behaved as well as the common soldiers, the Prussian army would soon make friends of all the people they have conquered. In all the correspondence from the seat of war, I have not seen any account of destruction of property, plunder or outrage. The moment the armistice was declared the soldiers who had been fighting each other an hour before were messing together, eating and drinking, and talking over their marches and battles. Never, perhaps, was there so civilized a war—surely never a war so civil.

The cholera has increased regularly and rapidly in London. Up to last Saturday, the latest returns made, the deaths for five weeks had been, from cholera, 6, 14, 32, 346, 904; from diarrhœa, 67, 102, 150, 221, 349; from both causes, 73, 116, 182, 567, 1,253. Most of the cases of diarrhœa are what is called in America cholera infantum, being children under five years. The mortality of London is doubled; but the epidemic is confined almost entirely to one-fourteenth of the area and one-seventh of the population of the metropolis, the poorest and dirtiest eastern district, near the London and West India docks; St. George's in the east, Poplar, Bethnel-green—the most crowded and wretched and dissolute portions of London. There is great suffering, of course; but contributions are now pouring in in the true English fashion—for there never was a people more ready to give when such a demand is made upon their benevolence. If the English were only as ready to reform abuses and prevent calamities as they are to contribute money for their relief, England would be a model for the nations. Even the Queen has given five hundred pounds for the relief of cholera-stricken East London.

We have peace in our borders as well as on the Continent. The Reform League held a meeting on Monday night, not in Hyde Park, nor on Primrose Hill, but in Agricultural Hall, an immense building in the northern centre of London. Like all these meetings, it was, save in numbers, a failure. The excitement of the riots, and the hope of hearing Mr. BRIGHT, brought together 15,000 or 20,000 people; but Mr. BRIGHT was not there, and no man of any importance but Mr. MILL; and no one could get a hearing. Why it is I know not, but there is no speaking to a large assembly of Englishmen. In America I have often seen assemblies of 20,000 men listening in perfect silence for hours together, but here there is a noise like the roaring of the sea. It is possible that Mr. BRIGHT might have got a hearing, but Mr. MILL was not listened to a moment, and after speaking a few moments to the reporters gave it up. The out-door meetings in Victoria Park and Lincoln's Inn Fields were in every way failures. And the whole demonstration has been disastrous to the cause of reform. It has shown that where there were a hundred earnest and intelligent workingmen, worthy to take part in the Government of a great Empire, there were a thousand blackguards, ruffians and thieves, rioting in disorder, whose arguments were brickbats, and whose motives were indiscriminate plunder. Hyde Park, ever since the riot, has been the resort of gangs of ruffians, who have robbed and maltreated men and women night after night with impunity.

Sir RICHARD MAYNE has published an official statement of the losses of the Police in the late riots in Hyde Park. There were none killed, but many more or less severely wounded—a total of 265, or one-sixth of the force engaged. Of the populace, forty or fifty were taken to the nearest hospitals, or went there, to have their broken heads bandaged, and probably a larger number carried their bruises to their own dwellings. Subscriptions were taken up by the Reform League for the rioters, while the aristocracy raised a liberal fund for the Police, who appear to have suffered the most in the melee.

Mr. BRIGHT, who has not visited London since these disturbances commenced, has been invited to a great banquet in Dublin. The city authorities and the Liberal leaders offer him this banquet in gratitude for his advocacy of Irish interests. They are not only grateful for the past, but hopeful for the future. When the Liberal party comes again into power, they expect that Mr. BRIGHT will have a place in the Cabinet, and be able to carry out the reforms he has so ably advocated both in England and Ireland; and the fact that JOHN BRIGHT is just now detested by three-fourths of the Liberals and all the Conservatives of England makes him, perhaps, all the more popular in the "sister island."

The last week of the session in Parliament has been one of some excitement. Mr. BUXTON, on Monday night, brought forward a series of resolutions on the Jamaica question. The first, regretting the loss of life, &c., in general terms, passed with but two or three dissenting voices, Mr. MILL's among the number. The others were withdrawn. Mr. MILL said no because the resolution, in speaking of the punishments inflicted, recognized, as Mr. DISRAELI pointed out, their legality. But Mr. MILL, as Chairman of the Jamaica Committee, means to get EX-GOV. EYRE indicted for murder. The Government praises Gov. EYRE for his energy and courage in saving Jamaica from a general insurrection, while it censures him for not sooner putting an end to the excesses and atrocities of his subordinates. There are some who entirely justify him; others would hang him, but the great majority think that, without any bad motives, and amid a general panic, he failed in judgment. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. MILL will add nothing to their reputation by prosecuting the matter further.

On Thursday night there was a debate on Ireland, which arose on the second reading of the bill for continuing the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. Very clever speeches against the bill were made by Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. OSBORN, the latter quoting some old speeches of Mr. DISRAELI, in which he said the remedy for the Irish difficulty was revolution; that is, an entire change in its government and institutions. Mr. DISRAELI knows what is needed for Ireland, but he is hampered by his party. The conservatives cannot do what some of the leaders would like to do, because one-third at least of their own party, and especially the conservative north of Ireland would be against them. The bill passed the second reading by a large majority. There are now something over three hundred Fenian prisoners in Ireland, some of whom will not, and many cannot give the pledges and securities required for their future good conduct. Mr. OSBORNE stated that the great body of the agricultural population in the south of Ireland was discontented, and ready to join in any movement which gave promise of a change for the better.

There has also been a long debate on finance—the ten per cent. interest kept up by the Bank—but with no result. The bank has made so much money that its shares have gone up to 250. But companies and firms and individuals have been made bankrupts. Gen. JACKSON said that people who traded on borrowed capital ought to break. Those who have had money to lend have done well enough, and those who have not needed to borrow, have not lost, unless by the bankruptcy of others. But when for months, money is ten per cent. in London, when it averages but five in every capital in Europe, there must be something wrong. Paris is nine hours off by rail, and a few minutes by telegraph; and the difference in the price of money has been six per cent. Mr. DISRAELI says it is a lack of capital. Lack of credit say others; but surely England does not really lack for either. Trade was never more prosperous—never were there greater returns. I have not given much attention to the subject—it is not exactly in my line; but I cannot see that those who ought to understand it know any more about the causes of the present pressure than I do.

No more long and dull debates in Parliament. No more brilliant and enchanting opera nights at the Royal Italian and Her Majesty's. Nearly all the theatres are closed. Rotten Row and the Drive are deserted, and the picture galleries are dispersed. Fashion and art have fled or are flying. There will be the promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre and a few score of music halls. Cremorne is not devoid of attractions once or twice in a season. Gatherings of forty thousand British Odd Fellows, or Foresters, or Teetotalers cannot vulgarize the Crystal Palace, which, being "a thing of beauty," is, of course, "a joy forever." And London, in its cool West End or umbrageous suburbs is a much nicer Summer residence than half the fashionable resorts where people crowd in comfortless lodgings. I used to think much the same of New-York. However, as all the world goes, I must go. It is only an hour to the sea-side, and many a London omnibus takes longer trips. I shall see the grand swimming matches on Monday at Brighton, and the races on the Downs on the days following, inhale the sea breezes as fresh as at Staten Island or Fort Hamilton, and then come back to face the cholera, which was never more virulent and rapid than in some parts of London at the present visitation. In fact, its progress across and over Europe has been more rapid than at any former period, because, perhaps, communication by steam is also much faster than formerly. It is to be hoped that the pestilence that walketh in darkness, though it may travel by rail, cannot be sent by telegraph.

MONADNOCK.

Steamboat Riots.

FORT LEE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Peaceable travelers between Fort Lee and New-York are forced to undergo scenes of rioting and brutality too outrageous to be tolerated by a civilized community. Only the other day a report appeared in the daily papers of a rough and tumble fight occurring on one of these steamboats, in which benches, stools, and missiles of various descriptions were hurled indiscriminately about the heads of men, women and children, bruising and dangerously wounding some, and killing others. One would think that such an occurrence, in broad daylight, within a stone's throw of the wharves of the City, having once taken place, would, like the "Astor Riot" of years ago, have been treated so summarily as never to have happened again; but scarcely a week passes before similar scenes are reënacted.

At 6 P. M., yesterday, (Thursday,) a drunken crowd went on board the steamers *Thomas P. Hulse* and *A. Winants* at Fort Lee, and were reinforced by a like set at Bulls Ferry. An eye witness of what took place on the *Winants* thus describes the interesting occasion:

In about fifteen minutes after leaving Fort Lee and Bulls Ferry, fighting broke out in different parts of the boat, and after a few individual knockdowns it became general. The poor women, frightened and fainting, were hustled into the cabin and the doors barricaded; but one could not help feeling how feeble a protection and how like pasteboard those thin doors would be to an onslaught of the 'roughs,' and how many women and children jammed together in that trembling crowd might fall victims to one stray bullet if pistols were used as freely as on a previous trip. After pummeling one another for a long while, they turned upon the boat hands and singled out a stalwart six-foot black as a foe worthy their united onslaught. Some half a dozen rushed at him, he knocked aside first one and then another with a belaying pin. For a moment the crowd stopped and were held at bay, the next moment they seemed bent on killing the negro, and a big scoundrel clubbed him over the head, opening a long bloody seam down his forehead, when he (the black) struck back and threw him and another of his assailants by an herculean effort into the river, plunging himself in under the crowd in the excitement of the moment he escaped into the hold of the vessel. After the two were rescued from what should have been their watery grave, swearing vengeance on the black, some seized boards for battering rams to stave open every place of concealment he could be in; others, with broken stools and sticks for clubs, rushed on the boat hands, who, driven from their posts, had to defend themselves with shovels and such implements as they could lay hands on. The prospect at this point was that soon there would be no one left at his post to manage the boat. At this critical juncture, however, we arrived at the Thirty-fourth-street dock. Two or three policemen were called, but it would have been as much as the steamboats men's lives were worth to have testified against the assailants, so the ruffians escaped, some by jumping overboard and swimming for small boats.

Now the only remedy for this state of things is for the residents of Fort Lee and vicinity to buy up or abolish the drinking-saloons that abound there, or for the steamers to have a sufficient police force to put down any attempt at outbreak or riot; and if one of these things is not done, and passengers can have no better guarantee of their lives in the future than they have had in the past, an injunction should be placed upon their running, and the proprietorship placed in the hands of some more law-and-order-loving citizens than at present have charge.

Yours truly, CITIZEN.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Naumann, and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, over the body of THOMAS F. WRIGHT, who was fatally stabbed on the night of Wednesday, in Eighth-avenue, as already fully reported in the TIMES. The following is the evidence elicited during the examination:

TESTIMONY OF ANNIE EAGAN.

Annie Eagan, of No. 332 West Twenty-ninth-street, testified: On Wednesday night last, Aug. 15, between eleven and twelve o'clock, I was on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, with the prisoner; as we turned up Twenty-ninth-street three young men were coming up behind us; they hallooed out if "the young man wished to sell his hat;" when they came up Skeehan asked if they alluded to him; the middle one said "Yes, do you want to make anything out of it?" the prisoner replied that he thought people shouldn't be insulted in the street; the three men had their arms on each others' shoulders, and the centre one hit Skeehan in the face; all three then attacked Skeehan, and I could see no more; I was quite excited; I heard deceased say he was cut; I did not see any knife; the fight only lasted a minute; they had no hats on when it was over; Officer McCormack came up and arrested Skeehan; I went down to Eighteenth-street; Skeehan intended to take the cars for Brooklyn; I first saw him on Monday last: he is merely an acquaintance of mine; I never saw the three young men before, and I could not recognize them now.

TESTIMONY OF THOS. FLYNN.

Thos. Flynn, of No. 2 Union-street, Brooklyn, being sworn, deposed: I am acquainted with the prisoner; on Wednesday night I proposed to him to go up town; we intended going on an excursion the next day; we went up town and met Miss Eagan at her house; we staid there until near twelve o'clock; Miss Eagan said it was time to go home, and remarked that she was going to Nineteenth-street; we intended leaving her at Nineteenth-street and then go home; when we got to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street I went out to see if a car was coming, and told Skeehan there was, and we had better walk slow and let it overtake us; we had not gone more than a dozen yards when I saw three men coming down behind us; one of them said, "Hallo you fellow with a sleek hat, hold up there;" we did not notice them, but kept walking on; they overtook us in the centre of the block; one then said, "I wonder if he would like to sell that hat;" Skeehan said, "Do you allude to me, Sir?" one of them replied, "Oh yes, and what do you want to make of it?" Skeehan said, "A person ought to be allowed to go along the street without being insulted;" I then said to the shortest one, "Friend, let us be, we're going on about our business;" he replied that "he would give me a punch in the snout," and struck at me; I stepped and called "Watch," and the three men jumped on Skeehan; the policeman came up and I asked him to arrest those men, that they had insulted us on the street, and that I would make a charge against them; the policeman took hold of deceased, when one of the others said, "Arrest that man; this one is stabbed," meaning the deceased; I followed to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street; deceased fell down on the sidewalk; I did not know that he was dead at that time; I went home; all three of the men appeared to be drunk, the deceased more than the rest; all three attacked Skeehan at once; I did not see any one knocked down; both Skeehan and I were sober; the first notice I had of the stabbing was when one of deceased's friends said so; I never saw the knife now shown before.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER M'CORMACK.

Thomas McCormack, being sworn, deposed: I am a patrolman in the Twentieth Precinct; on Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, I was standing on the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue; my attention was drawn to five or six persons arguing some fifty yards from me; I ran right into them; I thought it was a party of friends at first; deceased said he was stabbed; I did not see any blow struck; when I got there the two friends of deceased walked away from Skeehan; deceased said "arrest this man," meaning Skeehan, "I am stabbed;" I was about to do so, when Skeehan said "arrest that man, I will make a charge against him," meaning deceased; when I took hold of deceased I found him all blood under the arm; he said "take that man to the Station-house and I will make a charge against him, I'm stabbed;" I started with Skeehan, the deceased following with his friends; after going a block deceased dropped; I rapped for two policemen to take care of the body; I went on with Skeehan; on the corner of Thirty-first-street I searched his pockets and took out the knife now produced; I then took him to the Station-house; I did not hear any one call "Police;" I could not swear that any of them were intoxicated.

TESTIMONY OF T. M. SWEENEY.

Timothy M. Sweeney, of No. 198 West Twenty-seventh-street, deposed: I am a porter, and am acquainted with deceased: I met him with some friends at a friend's house; it was not a public house; on our way down the avenue, about ten minutes to twelve, I heard my brother's name mentioned; and we stopped in at an ale-shop; we remained there for a few minutes, and as we came out, I said to deceased we must go home; deceased, Mr. Demorest and myself went down together; we met a friend and stopped at Thirty-third-street; stopped also at Thirtieth-street and had a drink; near Twenty-ninth-street there is a sign on which is painted, "How do you like my hat?" and deceased repeated it aloud; on the southwest corner stood a woman and two men; the prisoner wanted to know who we were alluding to; at that deceased said he was not talking to him; I said, "No, Sir, he is not," at the same time putting my hand up to him," "he is a friend of mine, and I am taking him home;" the prisoner said, "You are, eh?" and at the same time plunged the knife right at him; I had hold of deceased at the time, and he plunged across my arm; deceased said he was stabbed; the prisoner darted back, but I kept my eye on him; the officer came up, and Skeehan told him to arrest deceased, and I told him to arrest Skeehan; the officer said, "I'll arrest both of you;" we stopped at a druggist's, but could not get help; deceased fell before he went much further; I shook him and told him to get up; he did so, but fell again; I then went to the station-house and made the complaint; my friend remained with deceased; I have known him four or five years; I drank twice with him that night; he was able to go home; there were no blows struck; the deceased was not of a quarrelsome disposition.

Theodore G. Demarest, of No. 134 West Twenty-eighth-street, was sworn, and corroborated the previous witness' testimony, almost *verbatim*.

Thos. Robinson, M. D., testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; he found only one wound in the left axila, severing the left axilary artery; was about one inch wide, and penetrated upward about two inches; the heart was entirely empty of blood; death was the result of hemorrhage.

On the above testimony, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by a stab-wound under the left arm, inflicted by a pocket-knife, at the hands of JOHN J. SKEEHAN, and we believe that the stab was inflicted by the prisoner while under the impression that he was in danger of bodily harm."

The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and will be examined to-day by the Coroner. No doubt he will be admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Military Picnic.

The members of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., enjoyed a very pleasant picnic on Thursday last. A large and select number of their friends assembled at Fulton Ferry, where they embarked on barges and proceeded to Myer's Grove, on Staten Island. Arriving at that point about 1 o'clock, the joyous party landed, and upon the grassy slopes, beneath the elegant shade-trees, partook of the good things which the provident ones of the party had brought along. The viands having been disposed of, dancing became the feature of the hour, the music being supplied by the Fourteenth Regiment Band, led by Mr. CONNOR. Having satisfied themselves with their terpsichorean exercises, the ladies and gentlemen returned to the barge, and were again taken in tow and brought to Brooklyn, where they arrived about 8 o'clock P. M. Every one present was delighted with the excursion, and loud in their praise of the officers of the company, under whose good management the affair had proved so successful. The good order which prevailed was in a measure due to the fact that no spirituous liquors were allowed on the boats. Lager-beer, however, was sold freely, and proved a welcome beverage.

LARGE FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

Wilson's Buildings Damaged Considerably by Fire and Water—Aggregate Loss $50,000—Two Firemen Nearly Suffocated.

About 10:15 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the large brick building situated on the corner of Gold and Fulton streets, formerly known as WILSON's cracker bakery. The flames were first discovered in the printing office of CRUMP BROS., and soon extended to the upper floors, and resulted in the three upper stories being nearly all burnt out. The building is occupied by a large number of tenants:

On the first floor, J. P. WILSON, who also owns the building, occupies No. 73 Fulton-street as a bakery. No. 75 is occupied by H. D. DUMONT, tobacconist, while Nos. 77 and 79 are occupied by A. C. DOWNING, dealer in glassware. The second floor is occupied by A. W. KING, printer, and JOHN ROBINSON, card manufacturer. The third floor is occupied by CRUMP BROTHERS, printers; PRATT & CO., printers, and —— COOLEY, printing furniture manufacturer. The fourth floor is occupied by JOHN ROBINSON as a workshop, as is also a part of the fifth floor by Mr. COOLEY. The remainder of the fifth floor is occupied by LINDSAY & CO., type founders.

The building was a very handsome one, and was known as "Wilson's Buildings." It was a new edifice, having been erected in place of the old cracker bakery, destroyed by fire on the 1st of January, 1863. Mr. WILSON has since then occupied only a portion of the building, having a boiler and steam engine in the rear to supply steam power for his tenants, the names of nearly all being given above.

Nothing is known regarding the origin of the fire, and had it not been for the open hatchway the flames could have been subdued at an early hour. The aggregate loss can only be roughly estimated, but it cannot be less than $50,000. Whether the individual losses will be covered by insurance could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour.

The acting Assistant Foreman of Truck No. 1, JAS. GILFEATHER, and THOMAS SWEENEY, of Engine Company No. 15, were suffocated partially by the smoke, and were removed to their homes after receiving medical attendance.

As we go to press the fire is essentially extinguished, the firemen having succeeded in carrying their streams into the upper floors.

A Great Success.

We have reached the number of 14,400 *patients* to whom we have administered the gas for teeth extraction without a single failure or accident. The following testimonial was unexpected and unsolicited, but gratefully received:

TORONTO, C. W., July 20, 1866.

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian:

SIR: Having been afflicted for several months with great pain and suffering, arising from diseased teeth, I determined to visit New-York City and have the teeth extracted while under the influence of nitrous oxide gas. I did so, and had the operation performed at the room of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

For the benefit and comfort of those who suffer with diseased teeth, I will say, that I consider the nitrous oxide gas an inestimable blessing, and perfectly harmless when properly prepared and administered, as it certainly is at the Colton Dental Association, New-York City. Respectfully, A. M. ROSS, M. D.

[*Advertisement.*]

A Positive Refusal.

In the published "Report" of the "Great Trial" at Island Park we find the following: "Each contestant claims *the most elastic stitch*. Then each is required to sew a seam, side by side, on the *bias* of a piece of elastic goods; and the judge takes the piece and stretches it lengthwise of the seam till one seam breaks. He still continues the stretching, *but the other seam* REFUSES TO BREAK AT ALL." That "other seam," it is hardly necessary to add, is the *Willcox & Gibbs*, and the judges, "in accordance with the facts," "enter on their record" the following "decision:" "ITS SEAM" (the Willcox & Gibbs) "IS MORE ELASTIC AND STRONGER THAN THE LOCK-STITCH."—*Advertisement.*

To be Afraid of the Cholera is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off, is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Sold by all druggists

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A Cereus Fact.—The demand for PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS has increased nearly one hundred per cent. during the past eight months, and its annual sales are now ten times larger than those of any other perfume advertised in this country, are or even have been.

All Families should have Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for the burns, cuts, bruises and skin diseases to which children are so liable. For mosquito bites, and as a dressing for sores, &c., it is invaluable; 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

"Important Auxiliary to a Lady's Toilet."—BURNETT'S TOILET SETS, for sale by all druggists.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, producing a healthy and natural appearance, imparts new life to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Sold by all respectable druggists and at my office. No. 1,123 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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MARRIED.

BURLEIGH—SKILLIN.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, June 27, at 12 o'clock M., by Rev. E. B. Russell, Rector of Grace Church, Albany. Col. JOHN L. BURLEIGH to MARY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Simeon D. Skillin, all of this City.

CHESEBRO'—HERRESHOFF.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Bristol, R. I., by Rev. Dr. Lewis P. W. Balch, E. STANTON CHESEBRO', of New-York, to CAROLINE L., daughter of Chas. F. Herreshoff, Esq.

CUMMINGS—FULLER.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, GEORGE F. CUMMINGS to KATE E. FULLER, both of this City.

STOCKTON—HODGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Major SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, U. S. A., to SARAH B. HODGE, all of Princeton, N. J.

DIED.

CONNER.—At Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Aug. 16, SARAH EMILY, wife of Oscar T. Conner, of Chicago, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from the City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 17, AMOS EATON, son of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 2 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 State-st.

FINCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, MARY, wife of Jerome Finch.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 413 10th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Aug. 18, without further notice.

HARBECK.—In Paris, on Thursday, July 16, ELVIRA, daughter of Wm. H. and Elvira Harbeck, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 309 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, from the effect of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, ROBERT, youngest son of Sarah and the late James Henry, aged 22 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 131st N. Y. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his mother's residence, No. 4 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

HANCE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 16, VIRGINIA WHITE, infant daughter of Rev. C. and Virginia Hance.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, Plainfield, this day at 2 P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M.

HARTSHORNE.—On Friday, Aug. 17, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, wife of Charles D. Hartshorne, and youngest daughter of J. K. Johnson, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KIERSTED.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, after a long and wearisome illness, ANNIE YOUNG, wife of J. B. Kiersted.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 187 East 21st-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

LILLIENDAHL.—On Friday, Aug. 17, ROBERTSON H., infant son of William and Elizabeth Lilliendahl.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y.

MCMURRAY.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 16, of dysentery, little HATTIE ELLA, only daughter of Caroline Ophelia and James McMurray, aged 6 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 48 High-st., on Sunday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends, also her little classmates of the Sands-st. Sabbath-school, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

MULLANY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 7½ P. M., CORDELIA M., wife of A. Jackson Mullany, of Mobile, Ala.

Funeral services at Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, of her brother, Col. J. C. Burnham, and her brothers-in-law, F. L. Talcott, Capt. J. R. M., Elias B. and John R. Mullany, are invited to attend without further invitation.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

MACKAY.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, ABALINE, wife of Alexander Mackay, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 Raymond-st., (Ashland-place,) Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICKSON.—On Friday, Aug. 17, at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, WILLIAM NICKSON, aged 54 years and 7 months.

His funeral will take place from the Chapel of that institution, Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Friends desiring to attend can do so by taking the Harlem boat at 9:15 from Peck-slip to 120th-st., or the 2d or 3d-av. cars to 117th-st., and thence by ferry to the Island.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

RAE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, of disease of the kidneys, JOHN RAE, native of Kelso, Scotland, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 60 7th-st., Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kelso papers please copy.

SHEPARD.—At Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 17, JAMES I. SHEPARD, aged 36 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERHILL.—On Friday, Aug. 17, at Whitestone, L. I., WALTER UNDERHILL, of this City, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at South Norwalk, Conn., MATHEW HENRY WEEKS, formerly of New-York City, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at South Norwalk, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st., at 11:30 and 12:15 for Norwalk, where carriages will be awaiting the relatives and friends to convey them to his late residence.

WEIGHT.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, in his 21st year, THOMAS, youngest son of Sarah E. and the late Peter D. Weight.

The friends of the family are invited to the funeral from his late residence, No. 225 West 27th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

☞ Canada and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18 will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.—North Church, 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

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REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Saints will be Satisfied with their Glorified State.* Ps. 17:15. At 7½ P. M., to young men on the *Importance of Honesty.*

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A CASE OF SLANDER IN RICHMOND.

H. Rives Pollard in Trouble.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 14.

For some days past the talk of the town has been a difficulty in which Mr. H. RIVES POLLARD, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has become involved. We have heretofore refrained from publishing anything in regard to it; but as the matter has now been brought before the Court, we feel at liberty to give what we believe to be a true statement of the case.

The Grand Jury yesterday made the following presentment against Mr. POLLARD:

"A presentment for a forcible entry into the house of EDWIN M. HEWITT, and trespass, assault and battery therein.

The Jurors of the Commonwealth for the body of the City of Richmond on their oaths present that H. RIVES POLLARD did on the 7th day of August, in the year 1866, within the jurisdiction of the said Court of Hustings for the City of Richmond, and at said city, with force and arms, break and enter the dwelling-house of EDWIN M. HEWITT, he, the said H. RIVES POLLARD, being armed with firearms, and did then and there, in the house of the said EDWIN M. HEWITT aforesaid, assault and threaten to shoot JESSIE HEWITT, the wife of the said EDWIN M. HEWITT, then and there being; and did then and there assault and beat one of the female inmates of the said house then and there being; and violently and with force of arms drag her out of the said house, and other wrongs then and there did, to the damage and great alarm and terror of all the inmates of the said house then and there being, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

The witnesses examined were EDWIN M. HEWITT, MRS. JESSIE HEWITT, VIRGINIA FITCH and KATE SAUNDERS.

From parties concerned, and from policemen to whom the business was entrusted, we learn the following particulars, which will explain the above presentment and the causes which led thereto:

On the night of the 7th of July POLLARD went to HEWITT's house, looked in at the window, then knocked and demanded admittance. Mrs. HEWITT approached the door and asked who was there. POLLARD, in reply, repeated his demand, and Mrs. HEWITT told him he could not come in. POLLARD then said he would enter, immediately burst through the door, presented a pistol, and inquired for a "female friend" of his, who he said was in the house. Mrs. HEWITT declared that she was not there. He replied that he knew she was, and that he would go up stairs and see. He was informed that he could not do this, when he rushed past Mrs. HEWITT and up stairs, where he burst open the door of a room occupied by the female in question, who he at once seized, dragged down the steps, placed in his carriage, and drove off to his office.

The next day a warrant was gotten out by HEWITT for the arrest of POLLARD, but for some reason or other it was not immediately executed. On the 9th of August POLLARD got out a counter-warrant, and had HEWITT and all the white inmates of his house arrested in the night and taken to the Police Station. Circumstances justify us in saying that this was done with a view of inducing the HEWITTS to withdraw their warrant. Recorder REGNAULT was aroused after midnight, went to the station, and admitted the whole party to bail for their appearance before the Mayor the next morning. The case came up for a hearing, and, their being no evidence to implicate HEWITT and his family in any criminal act, the warrant was dismissed.

On the 10th the Police were on the hunt for POLLARD, and one actually went in and searched his office and private apartments while he was there, but failed to find him. The "female friend" declared she had not seen him since the night of the fuss at HEWITT's, and she believed she would go out and look for him. The policeman being thus thrown off his guard, left the premises, and POLLARD made his escape through the press-room, mounted his horse and rode off to Ashland, on the Fredericksburgh Railroad. The same night the female, whose name we have been unable to learn, though we have reason to believe it begins with HETTY, took the cars at the Fredericksburgh depot, and also started for Ashland; but on the same train were two Richmond policemen, bound in the same direction, and in pursuit of the same object. Arrived at Ashland, the policemen were informed by the bar-keeper that Mr. POLLARD was there, and had drunk a bottle of claret! This was convincing enough, and as the train was about leaving for the north, the cars were all searched except the baggage car, and the search proved unsuccessful. The train moved off, and the discomfited policemen returned to Richmond.

This is all we know about the affair. We may add, in conclusion, the interesting fact that the Hustings Court yesterday declared POLLARD's bail bond of a thousand dollars to keep the peace, given in the James affair, forfeited.

How a St. Louis Banker's Son Obtained His Pocket-money—A Courtesan Obtains a Judgment Against Him.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 1.

In the Fifth Ward Justice's Court yesterday an inmate of the Callahan Mansion brought a suit against the son of a wealthy banker for money loaned him to purchase a suit of clothes. The scene in the court room was one rarely witnessed; and the history of the parties is suggestive of a lack of morality and decency utterly appalling. The plaintiff in the case is a daughter of a well-known and wealthy eastern merchant, whose early girlhood in the Monumental City was surrounded with all the luxuries that a full purse and refined taste could contribute. How she fell, it matters not; but fall she did, and the fact coming to the knowledge of her family she was hastily removed from the city of her birth and placed in a convent at Louisville. The stern amenities of a religious life, however, had no attractions for ALICE, and her year spent there was a succession of plots to effect her deliverance; the last of which proving successful, she fled to this city, and finding the doors of the Callahan mansion open, entered upon a career of dissipation and shame, which she enlivened with more of wit and intelligence than falls to the lot of the ordinary victims of man's lust. Here she became acquainted, on the first day of her entree, with the banker's son, who from thenceforth was her chosen companion. For him she treasured her gains. Her diamond rings were pawned to secure him a wedding suit, and her purse furnished the munitions of his carouses with boon friends; and yet this youth is the husband of a fair young lady, whose worth and beauty would outweigh the whole of his father's hoarded wealth. This Spring the youth, tired of a paramour so cheaply won, so continually duped, resolved to seek other fields of pleasure, and, as a crowning work of infamy, borrowed from his mistress the money for which this suit was brought.

The scene in the Justice's Court was beyond description. The plaintiff, escorted by two of her female companions, drew up to the door in a carriage, and in all the splendor of lengthened trails of silk, glittering jewelry and powdered faces swept into the Court, where upon one side stood the defendant, surrounded by a half dozen summoned to impeach the testimony of the plaintiff by testifying to the character of the house in which she lived. The counsel for the defence attempted to throw the suit out of the Court as not being brought in the proper name of the plaintiff, but this failing, the case was submitted to the Jury, who promptly returned a verdict for the trail plaintiff to the full amount claimed and costs.

Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 10.

Every year, as the vast resources of Pennsylvania become developed, from her central position, her unusually healthy climate, and the increasing demands for her products, the importance of the State to the rest of the Union becomes apparent. Two of her great staples, iron and coal, are essential to civilization, and without them man must relapse into barbarism. Pennsylvania, according to the last census, produced five-sixths of all the iron made in the United States. Even the supply of railroad ties annually requires the timber grown on hundreds of acres, and timber requires thirty to forty years to grow up again. But petroleum has become a vast interest, also. Upward of thirty millions of gallons were shipped to Europe within seven months—three-fourths of the product of Pennsylvania. What State has products to show in comparison with these articles? Our coal trade alone is of the grandest dimensions. The following table shows the quantity of coal shipped in a single week, and also for the season, by the routes named:

	Week ending Aug. 9.	Total in 1866.
Reading Railroad	100,810 18	2,540,277 17
Schuylkill Canal	36,391 00	779,877 04
Lehigh Canal	34,443 09	496,463 18
Lehigh Valley Railroad	46,853 02	1,122,135 10
Delaware and Hudson Canal	36,295 00	709,948 00
Lackawanna	32,102 05	859,632 10
Pennsylvania Coal Company	17,916 04	159,811 07
Pittston Coal Company	7,672 04	218,792 11
Shamokin	15,128 07	309,684 16
Susquehanna Valley	7,958 00	271,988 00
Lykens Valley	5,598 12	79,724 00
Total	341,158 01	7,648,300 13

The shipments of the last week alone would have furnished freights for nearly three hundred and fifty large ships.

THE CHICAGO TELESCOPE AND PROF. SAFFORD.—The Clark Telescope has now been fairly tested at Chicago. We find the following in the *Tribune* of that city of the 4th inst. "The great equatorial telescope at Dearborn Observatory, after a number of mishaps to the machinery of the dome in which it is mounted, may now be regarded as in perfect working order. Its great powers have been tested by Prof. SAFFORD, and its reputation established, by the discovery of a large number of nebulæ not heretofore known to astronomers. Prof. SAFFORD himself has recently received the diploma of Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London—an honor bestowed only upon the highest order of merit, and one which is worn at the present time by only four Americans. Profs. PIERCE, GOULD, BACHE and SAFFORD. There is every reason to look for the most important results to science from the great equatorial, and the profound mathematician who has been secured as the Director of the Dearborn Observatory."

DROWNED AT NEWPORT.—A man, name unknown, said to be a servant of STUYVESANT LE ROY, Esq., of New-York, was drowned while bathing at Eastons beach, this morning.

The body floated ashore at about 9 o'clock. An inquest was held by JOHN W. DAVIS, Esq., Coroner, and the verdict rendered was that JOHN HUGHES came to his death by accidental drowning. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a family. He had long been in the employ of Mr. LE ROY as coachman.

LIQUIDATING WITH A WATERFALL.—Miss NETTIE WHYTE, at Chicago, Ill., the other day, selected a pair of shoes at a store, and, taking them in her hand, went to the door, saying she wanted to show them to a friend, and would be back in a few minutes. Meantime, would the obliging clerk be kind enough to keep her little satchel for her? The obliging clerk did so, but several more than a few minutes elapsed, and the young lady did not return. The little satchel was opened and found to be empty. The clerk was indignant, for the shoes were not paid for. A few days after he met her in the street and demanded payment. She had no money, but asked if he would take her waterfall as security. He would; so she quietly detached it and gave it to him. The next day she called at the store and redeemed her back hair.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.

Twenty-second Dividend.—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.

New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	234,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,553

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—2-3D ACT. Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.

WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
Insolvents.

Iaw10wS

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York. Office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. Branch Office, No. 26 Washington-st., Boston.

The UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $3,000,000, having purchased the patents of Walter Hunt, Wm. E. Lockwood, S. S. Gray and A. A. Evans, with other patents controlling the manufacture of Paper Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, has granted licenses to the following manufacturers, viz.:

American Molded Collar Company.....Boston
HATCH, JOHNSON & CO., Agents, New-York.
W. E. & E. D. Lockwood.....Philadelphia
Reversible Collar Company.....Boston
MARCH BROS., PIERCE & CO., Agents.
F. A. Hawley & Co.....
George B. Lamb, (Star Collar).....Boston
Gray & Woods.....Boston
Boston Paper Collar Manufacturing Company.....Boston
Ray & Taylor.....Boston
.....Springfield
New-England Model Collar Company.....Boston
The Metropolitan Collar Company.....New-York
Troy National Paper Collar Company.....Troy, N. Y.
J. H. COON, Agent.
Norwich Paper Collar Company.....Norwich, Conn.
American Machine Company.....Newburyport, Mass.
Rice Brothers.....Boston
Goldsmith, Hoffman & Company.....New-York
Nonpareil Paper Collar Company.....Springfield, Mass.
New-York Enameled Paper Collar Company.....New-York
F. RAWDON MYERS, Agent.
The Congress Collar Company.....Chicago, Ill.
Washington Manufacturing Company.....Troy, N. Y.

All packages of goods manufactured by the above-named Licensees will hereafter be marked, "LICENSED BY THE UNION PAPER COLLAR CO."

The manufacture and sale of Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in violation of these patents, will be vigorously prosecuted at law and in equity; and, as no Paper Collar can be made except under one or more of said patents, or in infringement of the same, dealers are especially cautioned against purchasing or selling any such Collars, Cuffs or Bosoms, except of the manufacture of the above-named Licenses, as they will be held liable in damages equally with manufacturers.

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President.

SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer.

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED!!!

DEMOREST'S PATENT INFALLIBLE WATCH-GUARD, sold at Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, and all jewelers' and fancy stores; price 25 cents and 50 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOMS.

Looking-glasses, picture frames, oil paintings and engravings at reduced prices. No. 122 Nassau-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with recent and valuable improvements, has a combination of all the essential qualities of a first-class practical machine for all kinds of family sewing. Complete, with extra needles, &c., &c., with full directions, only $25. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MALONE, who when last heard from was in Bloomington, Ill., and Mrs. PETER DOLAN, of Chicago. Any information from either party will be thankfully received by ELIZA MALONE, care Francis O'Rouke, No. 41 Park-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¾	110¾	June, 7-30	105¾	106
Coupon, '81	110¼	110¾	July, 7-30	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108	108¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¼	110¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¼	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
10-40 Registered	98	98¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon	102	102¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109¼	109¾
N.Y. BountyLoan	104¼	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¾	108¼
Gold	150¼	150¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	108¼
August, 7-30	106¼	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107¼

Market unsettled, with better feeling at close.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on

KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; ALSO, INSURANCE STOCKS, CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND OTHER SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT, ALL AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS A SPECIALTY.
(Established 15 years.)

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAPH CO., OF N. Y.,
No. 36 NEW-ST., AND NO. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock	$10,000,000
Par value of shares	$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.

R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
Trustees.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP,
Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES LANDS AT 60 CENTS AN ACRE.—500,000 acres of United States College land warrants for sale, in 160-acre pieces. Apply to

G. F. LEWIS,
Land Warrant Broker, Detroit, Mich.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.;

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
16 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 33.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R.,
No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1¼ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 20 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS, & CO.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.

2,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

Landing ex *Woodland*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
300 FOR SALE.
C. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, at 20 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st., two doors west of William.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.

2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.

6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.

7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.

8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.

9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.

10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.

2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.

4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses street, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.

6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.

7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.

8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.

10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.

3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eigth-avenue and Broadway.

6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.

2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.

3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.

4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.

5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MILLINERY.

WILLOW, FEATHERS AND GLADIATOR hats at L. BINNS' immense wholesale and retail millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; ladies' neck chains and phesant feathers, bridal bonnets, gladiator hats and turbans.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it: two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road. this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

ENGLEWOOD.

For sale or to rent, the "Wall," or "Nichols House;" stone; 1 mile from depot; 6 acres land; fruit; stable, ice-house, &c. Price $16,000; rent $1,500. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 26 acres to be disposed of at a bargain, situated on Long Island, just one hour's ride by cars from either Brooklyn or New-York. The house elegant, substantial and commodious, surrounded by a beautiful shaded lawn of evergreens and carriage drive. The farm is excellent land, in a high state of cultivation. There are 500 choice fruit-bearing trees and 100 grapevines in a fine state of cultivation. For further particulars, call on or address H. BINGHAM, No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for three days, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 50 acres of excellent land, three miles north of New-Haven, on elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country; good roads and neighborhood; quantities of choice fruit and berries; modern built house, surrounded by beautifully shaded lawn, farm-house, barns, carriage-house, &c., in complete order; stock, furniture, &c., sold if wanted. Apply at Earle's Hotel.

FARM FOR SALE—THE WALKER FARM OF 282 acres, with good dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings; well watered, and admirably adapted for a stock farm; situated at Littleton, about 4 miles from Morristown, N. J., and within 2 miles of the depot at Morris Plains. The furniture in the house can be purchased if desired. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRAble county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 149 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW, first-class two-story and attic dwelling-house, with French roof of slate; house 38 feet wide by 32 feet deep, with an L 16 by 22; contains 12 rooms, with water, bath-room and gas pipes; is within six minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to F. LYMAN, No. 109 Wall-st., or REUNE MARTIN, No. 29 Chambers-st.

PRIVATE HOUSES FOR SALE—OF ALL classes, with or without possession, as may be required, from 10th-st. to 60th-st.; also small houses in Yorkville and Harlem; prices for some of them $5,000, less than they could be built for. Apply to J. & J. FETTRICH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NOS. 141 AND 143 5TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two lots 25x100 feet; a good four-story brick building covering rear of lots; carriage-house and 26 stalls; yard paved and in good order; water and gas. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNTRY seat of 22 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—One on Amity-st., near Clinton, one on Clinton, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

A NEW AND DECIDEDLY GENTEEL brown-stone house, delightfully located near the new Park in Brooklyn. This property presents a safe investment and a pleasant and healthy home; price, $16,000; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY—A fine residence, 12 rooms, one acre of land tastefully laid out, filled with choice fruit and shrubbery, five minutes from depot. Price $12,000. J. M. MEEKER, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.

For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE
EXTRA TRIBUNE
FOR THE
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle, rarely surpassed in importance or intensity, has been precipitated on the country by the treachery of Andrew Johnson and some of his official or personal adherents to the great and patriotic party by which they were intrusted with power.

The aim of this treachery is to put the steadfast loyalists of the South under the feet of the "whipped but not subdued" rebels, and to enable the latter to glut their vengeance on the former, whom they hate and curse as responsible for the most unexpected overthrow of their darling "Confederacy."

The recent wholesale massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans were but conspicuous manifestations of the spirit now rampant in the South, whereof the pro-rebel triumph in Kentucky is a more recent example. The soldiers of Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Hood are now the dominant power from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; they elect each other to office in preference even to stay-at-home rebels; they have supplanted nearly all others as policemen of Southern cities; they are organized and officered as State militia; and they ruthlessly crush every demonstration of loyal Whites or loyal Blacks in assertion of the EQUAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN FREEMEN. The school-houses of the Blacks are burned and their White teachers subjected to violence and outrage by unchanged rebels, who relieve the work of murder and arson by cheers for Andy Johnson and execrations of Congress.

The purpose of forcing representatives of the rebel States into Congress, in defiance of the loyal oath, by Presidential fiat and military power, is openly avowed, with threats that those who resist it shall be treated as rebels, and a civil war thus kindled throughout the North and West.

It has thus become imperative that those who stand for LIBERTY and LOYALTY—for the right of the UNION to exist and of MAN to be FREE—should organize and work to strengthen the hands of CONGRESS for the inevitable contest before us.

We must convince the SOUTH and the COPPERHEADS that revolutions go not backward—that Emancipation is an unchangeable fact—that the glorious CIVIL RIGHTS act can never be repealed—that the rights of the humblest AMERICAN are henceforth guaranteed and shielded by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, and must be maintained against all gainsayers—that the days when BLACKS had no rights which WHITES were bound to respect have passed away forever.

We hold to-day the power in all the FREE STATES of 1860, in WEST VIRGINIA and in MISSOURI beside. We must hold these in our ensuing election, and add to them MARYLAND and DELAWARE—the former lost to us through treachery, otherwise Johnsonism. We must elect to the XLth Congress an overwhelming majority devoted to Loyalty, Nationality and the inalienable Rights of Man.

To this end, let Light and Truth be systematically diffused to every neighborhood, every fireside, throughout our broad country.

To this end, we propose an extra issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, (identical in size and contents with the regular edition,) which we will supply to all subscriptions received prior to Sept. 12 on the following terms, the paper to be sent and subscriptions to commence on receipt of the money:

2 copies for three months	$1
12 copies for three months	5
26 copies for three months	10
60 copies for three months	20
100 copies for three months	30

PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

All friends of the cause are invited to form clubs.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st.,
New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE of the most elegant and richly furnished houses in the city. House is 25x55 feet, with 20 feet extension; has 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. To rent for 18 months to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR and basement of the new building corner of 1st-av. and 28th-st., 75 by 50 feet, lights on three sides, suitable for manufactory or storage. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON & SON, No. 369 Broadway.

WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE FURNISHED room, on first floor, to two gentlemen; family private. No. 735 Washington-st., next door to Bank-st.

TO LET—OFFICE ON BROADWAY.—FIRST floor of No. 180 Broadway, now occupied by Croton Fire Insurance Company. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FOR $100, TILL NEXT MAY, A SMALL storehouse and large garden; 20 miles by railroad. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THREE PARLORS on first floor, also suites and single rooms to let without board at No. 28 West 4th-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A GALLERY OR SALESROOM TO LET—At No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.; also, other rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR CASH—A NICE HOUSE with all modern improvements; location between Spring and 20th sts., neighborhood of 6th-av. Address E. P. B., Box No. 4,774 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a small private family, for one or three years. Address B. B., Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $1. to $30 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on Montague-st. will be well furnished and rented with liberal board, for a family of six persons for $120 per week; unfurnished for $100 per week. Address for three days Box No. 169 *Times* Office; reference given and required.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING to make arrangements for board and rooms for Fall and Winter, may be very agreeably accommodated in the modern house No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av. Table first-class. References.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH all modern improvements and full board, in a private family; references required. No. 82 East 27th-st., first house west of Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—CONVENient for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $20 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—Healthiest location and finest scenery in the State; excellent fishing, boating and bathing; region of lakes and mountains; terms moderate. Address CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 5,976 New-York Post-office.

TWO CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the healthy Village of Hackensack, N. J., close to a select school. For particulars, address W. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. RING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT RETREAT—AFFORDING at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. The rooms are first class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the City, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH, the cleansing properties of which are unapproachable, and, at the same time, it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour.

GEO. SHIELDS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine or would go out by the day to do plain family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK, or any other light work; understands all kinds of family sewing. Apply at 497 3d-av., in the rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references produced and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, VALet, or to attend an invalid, by an Englishman, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself useful; over ten years in last situation, and can be well recommended. Apply, for three days, to R. EDWARDS, No. 604 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; understands his business in every respect; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies and vineries; also laying out of new places; wife is a good dressmaker; would sew for the family. Address D. SCHAUER, Fordham, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

AN AMERICAN COACHMAN AND GROOM is out of employment and wants work; has five years' reference from his last employer, and will be found an honest, obliging, industrious man. Call, or address JONES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

TO PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—A SUperior translator of the French and German languages is open to an engagement. M. L. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE AWAKE AGENTS,
BOTH LOCAL AND TRAVELING.

Can make from $2 to $10 per day by applying immediately in person or by letter, (inclosing stamp,) to A. G. DAVIS, No. 165 William-st., New-York, General Agent for Eastern and Middle States.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; ONE WHO IS perfectly competent to take entire charge of a house in the country, with a large family, or one who would be willing to hire the house and furniture and board the family. Address, with reference, Box No. 315 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA FOREman, to take full management of a work-room; must design, cut and fit, and be competent to turn out first-class work. None others need apply.

W. B. McKENZIE, No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age in a cloth jobbing house.

A. G. RYDER & CO., No. 63 Reade-st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO EXPERIenced salesmen wanted to sell woolens, at No. 51 Walker-st.; none but those having an established trade need apply. Trade preferred from this State and the West.

HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER 30-horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 35 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KA[illegible]E & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and [illegible] second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO..........about..........1st September
FLORIDA..........about..........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN..........Cutting....SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK..........Thompson....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN..........Grogan....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA..Lewis....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.
NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5
Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
TRIPOLI..........Aug. 22
ALEPPO..........Sept. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
ETNA....SATURDAY....Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Aug. 25
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
BRITANNIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $80; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 40 North River.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer FLAMBEAU, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia..........$27 00 | West Point..........$38 00
Augusta..........27 00 | Montgomery..........41 00
Atlanta..........34 00 | Mobile..........51 95
and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta..........$27 00 | Montgomery..........$41 00
Macon..........31 00 | Atlanta..........34 00
Columbus..........35 00 | Mobile..........51 95
Albany..........35 00 | New-Orleans..........55 00
Eufaula..........35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta....$27 | Eufaula....$35 | Montgomery.$41 00
Macon....31 | Albany....$35 | Mobile....51 95
Columbus....35 | Atlanta....34 | New-Orleans. 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER, will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.
The steamer ARAGO will commence discharging, under general order, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 29, at Pier No. 37, North River. Consignees will please send their permits on board.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 76 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $[illegible] and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitor of United States Claims, Agent, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

THE ORIGINAL UNION CLAIM AGENCY—No. 25 Chambers-st., back room, No. 5. New bounties and pensions, and all army and navy claims collected. Advice free. No charge unless successful.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls. 12½ cents; tight bbls. 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday,	18,	10 A. M.	Sunday,	19,	2 P. M.
Sunday,	19,	8 A. M.	Monday,	20,	2 P. M.
Monday,	20,	10 A. M.	Tuesday,	21,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	21,	11 A. M.	Wednesday,	22,	3 P. M.
Wednesday,	22,	11½ A. M.	Thursday,	23,	4 P. M.
Thursday,	23,	12¼ A. M.			

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7¼ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7½; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER FOR West Point and Newburgh. Cars of the Grand and 42d-st. line, via 14th, 22d, and 34th sts., will leave Grand-st. Ferry every SUNDAY morning at 6:55 A. M., arriving at 34th-st. in time to take the steamer at 34th-st., North River, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M. and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. TOWNSEND, will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle at 3½ P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returns at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9½, 12¼, and 3½; Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A.M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—300 GALLONS, being balance of stock of Sanitary Commission, and made by receipt from the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, in lots to suit purchasers, at 18s. per gallon. No. 143 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV., WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. [illegible].
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON, Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20. All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination. For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations. Term opens Sept. 18. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 24th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS, NO. 250 MADISON-AV., will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING. At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866. For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY. The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20. Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.
The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 20th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers. Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, EXPERIenced teachers, residing on the Hudson and receiving a few boys to educate, have vacancies for two pupils. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address CHARLES MOASE, Rhinecliff, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DURKEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. CENTER.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)
The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)
A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.
For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISSES GALES'
MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.
For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST. English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL. TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE, Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.
Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild. Address Mrs. N. P. WILLIS, Moodna, Orange County, New-York.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 8 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 811 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM," No. 896 Broadway. C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN for common English, two principals, a lady for higher English, and one for common English branches; also two for vocal and piano music; wages liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st., School Agent.

PRIVATE TUTOR—QUALIFIED TO TAKE entire charge of a pupil's education, including French and German, desires a situation; best references. Address A. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING English, French and music desires a situation in school or family; good references. Box No. 107 Auburn, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the classics, best of references given. Address Box No. 21 Ellington, Conn.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.
PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
TWO PANTOMIMES. TWO PANTOMIMES.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME!
WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS!
FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
Exhibited at all hours in the
SPACIOUS CURIOSITY-HALLS!
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
Just added, the largest collection of
MONSTER SNAKES
ever seen in America, consisting of African, North and South American serpents.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT
OF
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
Musical Conservatory,
At Irving Hall, Sept. 10.
This is the first of a series of semi-monthly Concerts and Matinees, which will be regularly given at Mr. MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory, and to which all his pupils are admitted free of charge.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER knowing the great advantage to be derived from hearing the best classical music, performed by skillful artists, has made great sacrifices in order to give to the pupils of his Conservatory this opportunity. All the pupils who attended the Conservatory in 13th-st. during the past year can procure tickets for this Concert, free of charge, by calling for them at J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 820 Broadway.
N. B.—The classes of Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Musical Conservatory will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. Subscriptions will be received from Aug. 15, 1866, at the office, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.

LAST ANNOUNCEMENT.
CAPITAL PRIZE!
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!
THE NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT
Will positively be given at
WABASH-AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
AUGUST 22, 1866.
NO POSTPONEMENT,
NO POSTPONEMENT,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $500,000,
Will be presented to ticket-holders, including
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS!
All Agents must make their returns at once. All Tickets sold must be paid for and registered by the 22d instant, or they will be cancelled.
All orders for Tickets, accompanied with cash, will positively be filled up to the 22d instant.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
TICKETS $1 EACH.
TICKETS $1 EACH.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and three cent stamp for return postage.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:
5 Tickets to one address for..........$4 50
10 Tickets to one address for..........9 00
20 Tickets to one address for..........17 50
30 Tickets to one address for..........26 00
50 Tickets to one address for..........43 00
100 Tickets to one address for..........85 00
All communications must be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

PILES. PILES. PILES.
Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWELL, NO. 136 9TH-ST., A FEW doors west of Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
GENUINE SUCCESS
GENUINE SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
NEW DRAMA,
NEW DRAMA,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented THIS and EVERY EVENING with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN BROUGHAM
as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.
A SPLENDID CAST.
Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain..........T. E. Morris
The Abbe Le Renard..........O. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuelo de Zuniga..........J. Duell
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..........J. C. Dunn
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal..........H. B. Phillips
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitino..........W. S. Andrews
Patrick O'Connor..........H. W. Wall
El Mortaro..........J. G. Burnett
Eva de Zeuniga..........Miss E. Johnson
Juanita..........Miss Mary Carr
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug. 18, 1866.
THE ENCHANTING FAIRY SPECTACLE.
CONTINUATION OF ITS PROSPEROUS SUCCESS.
Every night the entire theatre thronged.
The gorgeous representation having become
THE TOPIC OF THE DAY,
Among our fashionable society, for its scenic splendor, brilliant tableaux, dramatic, poetic and musical effects.
THE FAIRY LEGEND AND PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
With all its star features.
THE FAIRY STARS—THE WEBB SISTERS,
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
The fascinating and accomplished danseuses
MISS THERESA WOOD, MISS MILLIE FOWLER.
THOMAS BAKER'S BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
THE GREAT CAST. THE GREAT CAST.
THE GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY,
All presented in the beautiful ICE WITCH.
THE WEBB SISTERS
Also appearing, previous to the spectacle, in songs, dances, duette, &c., in the charming protean piece entitled A DAY TOO LATE.

WALLACK'S.
TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in the
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Sir Derry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 18, 1866.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2.
A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Admission, 50 cents.
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, DANCERS, PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.
The Seigrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer; Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porto St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian: the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2½.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Three popular pieces, with all the favorites.
NICK OF THE WOODS,
BRIAN BOROIHME,
AND
WILLFUL MURDER.
MONDAY—New Drama of the THREE RED MEN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO.
Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 18, at 8 o'clock,
THE SIXTY-FOURTH OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Fuerst Bariatinsky"..........Strauss
2. Overture—"Traviata"..........Verdi
3. Waltz—"Hydrophaten"..........Gungl
4. Grand Selection—"Giuramento"..........Mercadante
5. Overture—"Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
6. Solo for Flute—"Caprice de Concert"..........Terschack
MR. F. J. EBEN.
7. Lied—"Die Post"..........Schaeffer
8. Grand Selection—"Bridge of Sighs"..........Offenbach
9. Fantasie—"Traumbilder"..........Lumbye
10. Waltz—"Morgenblaetter"..........Strauss
11. Polka—"Linnet"..........Bosquet
12. Galop—"Terrace Garden"..........Mosenthal
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

A SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, AT
GLEN COVE PAVILION.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor,
By the following artists:
Mrs. MIX-FELL, Soprano.
Mr. FARLEY, Tenor; Signor FOSSATI, Baritone.
A. DISPECKER, Conductor.
Admission $1.

MUSICAL.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.
WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

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NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

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TWO EXECUTIONS.

Hanging of Bernard Friery and Albert L. Starkweather.

The Personal History of the Two Criminals.

The Awful Crimes They have Expiated on the Gallows.

Sympathy with the Condemned Men — Efforts in Their Behalf.

Fruitless Attempts to Obtain a Commutation of Sentence.

Starkweather Makes a Full Confession.

PARTICULARS OF THE CLOSING SCENES.

BERNARD FRIERY.

Execution of Bernard Friery for the Murder of Harry Lazarus—Brief History of the Murder—Sketch of the Muderer and his Victim—Details of the Execution.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, BERNARD FRIERY was publicly executed at the Tombs, in this City, for the murder of HARRY LAZARUS. This murder created considerable excitement at the time of its occurrence, and in connection with the ignominious death of the perpetrator, a brief review of the circumstances attending it seems necessary, together with a description of the murderer and his victim.

HARRY LAZARUS,

the murdered man, was born in England, and was 26 years of age. His father was the well-known pugilist IZZY LAZARUS, who, in his younger days, was esteemed "Champion of the Light Weights." The father trained his sons in the profession followed by himself, and HARRY LAZARUS succeeded to the honors worn by his father. He fought several battles in the prize ring, winning the applause of those who delight in such exhibitions. He was a medium-sized, gentle-looking, fair-haired young man, whose appearance gave no indication of his pugilistic skill. In this City he was always engaged in keeping a liquor saloon, part of the time in connection with his father, but during the latter portion of his life he was in business for himself. Contrary to what might have been expected from one whose calling was such, his saloon was well kept and orderly at all times, and it was seldom that the Police were called upon to interfere with his business. He served for a portion of the war as a private in Col. ELLSWORTH's Fire Zouaves, and was finally honorably discharged. On his return to the City he opened a saloon at No. 16 Houston-street, where, in addition to the sale of liquor, gambling games were carried on. This saloon was called the "X 10 U. 8," (extenuate,) and was adjoining the one kept by

BERNARD FRIERY.

The latter was born in this City, of Irish parents, and at the time of his death had reached the age of twenty-two years and six months. When quite young he was employed in the market, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, to attend the fish-stand. His employers found him an industrious, sober and steady boy. He remained there for several years, during which time he acquired a little capital by outside speculations, for which he manifested quite an aptitude. He became a politician in a small way, and used to make considerable money by electioneering in the ward where he resided for the local candidates. At the time of the murder he held one or two of those petty little offices, as a return for his electioneering services, which pay a small salary and require neither brains nor labor. A few years ago he invested his money in the saloon No. 14 Houston-street, which, in common parlance, was called a "sporting house." It was conducted on a plan similar to that of the one kept by LAZARUS, and was resorted to by gamblers, roughs and vile women and viler men. This saloon was known as the "10-40 Loan." It was a profitable investment for FRIERY, for he said he was making money there rapidly; at the same time, he said, it was the ruin of him, introducing him to bad company, which brought him to his untimely end. FRIERY was a medium-sized man, well proportioned, brown hair and eyes, with rather irregular but not disagreeable features.

THE MURDER.

At Christmas time, 1864, FRIERY got on a spree, and from that time until he was arrested for murder, kept up a round of drinking and carousing which none but the hardiest constitutions could have withstood. With one or more companions he strolled about from one saloon to another, spending money freely, and drinking strong liquors from fifty to one hundred times a day. He had not been in the habit of drinking to excess previously, but had rather avoided the use of liquor for the reason that a glass or two set him craving for more, and he would not be satisfied until stupified. On his trial it was adduced in evidence that during this entire holiday week he was in a beastly state of intoxication, and at no time conscious of his actions. On the night of the 2d of January he, in company with JAMES CLARK and JAMES MACDONALD, went sleigh-riding, calling at numerous saloons and drinking freely. In the course of the evening they called at the saloon kept by LAZARUS, and after drinking had a few angry words with HARRY. At that time FRIERY drew a knife from his pocket, and sticking the blade into the counter, exclaimed, "There's what will kill somebody here yet." His companions took him away, and continued their ride and carouse. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of January the three men again entered LAZARUS' place, and commenced to insult HARRY with a view to getting up a fight between him and BARNEY. HARRY finally became so incensed at their taunts that he agreed to fight FRIERY. FRIERY then approached his victim, saying, "HARRY, you are a good little man," and immediately plunged the knife into his neck, just below the ear, severing the arteries. HARRY sank back into the arms of his barkeeper, and before he could be placed in a chair sank to the floor and expired. The murderous trio then hastened from the saloon, FRIERY saying as he reached the door, "HARRY, you was a pretty good little man, but I guess I've fixed you this time." The murderers then jumped into the sleigh in waiting and rapidly drove away. The alarm was given immediately, and the police set upon the track of the fugitives. In the course of a few hours all three were arrested in Third-avenue, at a saloon above One Hundredth-street. At the inquest held the same day on the body of the murdered man, FRIERY was committed to await a trial on the charge of murder, and MACDONALD and CLARK were held as accessories to the crime.

TRIAL OF FRIERY.

FRIERY having been duly indicted by the Grand Jury, was arraigned for trial, in the Court of General Sessions, before His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN, then Recorder. FRIERY was ably defended by ex-Judge STEWART, but without avail. A verdict of murder was rendered against the unfortunate criminal. Indeed no defence was possible. There was no doubt of the guilt of the accused, and the defence rested solely upon the mitigating circumstance of his being in a crazy state of intoxication. A few days later, Recorder HOFFMAN, in a most impressive denunciation of the growing lawlessness of the class of people of which FRIERY was a representative, and the criminal practice of carrying concealed weapons, pronounced sentence of death upon the convicted man. The Recorder said that whatever appeal might be made from the decision of that Court, the result would be but to delay the execution of sentence. He besought FRIERY to give up from that time all hope of escape from paying the extreme penalty of the laws he had so atrociously outraged. The Recorder's prophecy proved correct, for, although the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, the only relief obtained was a brief respite from the execution of the sentence pronounced by the Recorder.

FATE OF THE ACCOMPLICES.

MCDONALD and CLARK, both bad and vicious men, were subsequently tried as accomplices to the murder of LAZARUS, both were found guilty as accomplices after the fact. Their attempt to secrete FRIERY from the eye of justice was a self-eviden fact. The first was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, and the latter to two years and three months. McDONALD was subsequently pardoned out by Governor FENTON, and a few weeks since was again arrested in this city for a murderous assault committed upon a messenger boy of one of our banks, whom he attempted to rob. He is now in custody on that charge. At the time of his sentence as an accomplice of FRIERY, there was an indictment for highway robbery pending against CLARK. He had been arrested for that offence and admitted to bail. He has also received the benefit of Executive clemency, and is now at large.

THE MURDERER IN HIS CELL.

Immediately after receiving his death sentence, FRIERY was placed in custody of JOHN KELLY, Esq., Sheriff of the county, and was by him transferred to the Tombs. He was placed in one of the condemned cells on the first floor of the building set apart for male prisoners. This cell has been previously occupied by persons doomed to death, and, if we mistake not, is the one wherein the pirate HICKS passed his last hours on earth. FRIERY's cell always looked neat and orderly, but the atmosphere was cold and chilling to visitors. Outside of this narrow apartment the condemned man scarcely stepped during the eighteen months of his imprisonment. While the confinement and gloom of his prison cell served to blanch his cheek, his frame continued robust and muscular, and he lost but little in weight. The prison atmosphere, together with his religious instruction, served to rob his face of the careless and somewhat bold expression which it formerly wore, and gave place to a look betokening sorrowful resignation to his fate, and expressing the change of heart produced by the teachings of the good priests who attended him constantly. FRIERY was a Roman Catholic, and throughout his imprisonment the teachers of that faith have been unremitting in their attendance upon him. The Sisters of Charity have visited him almost daily, as have also Father MCKENNA, of the Duane-street Church, and Father DURANQUET, of St. Xavier's. FRIERY, deeply impressed with the remarks of Recorder HOFFMAN, seemed to consider his case hopeless from the first, and began his preparations for another world. He paid the strictest attention to the counsels of his spiritual advisors, and earnestly sought that consolation which is only attained by one at peace with his Maker. In his last days he believed he had obtained forgiveness for his sins, and his counselors were satisfied with his frame of mind. During the several interviews which we have had with him, we have been struck at the resigned manner in which he spoke of his fate, and the degree of calmness he manifested when speaking of the ignominious death which awaited him. He fully appreciated the magnitude of his crime, but to the last protested that he could never recall a single incident of that terrible night, nor of the few days preceding it. He denied having any ill-will toward the man who met his death at his hands, but on the contrary claimed to entertain for him a feeling of friendship. While he felt that he ought to be punished for his offence, he dreaded the ignomy of dying on the scaffold. Although life is sweet to every man, he said he was not afraid to die, but the mode of death was terrible to contemplate. He thought he could better expiate his sins, and make a greater atonement to society by undergoing an imprisonment for life. We have said he viewed his case as hopeless—while this is substantially true, it is nevertheless a fact that "while there is life there is hope." He felt that his case was desperate, yet he knew that unusual exertions were being made in his behalf. While he steadfastly kept the gallows in view, there was a faint hope that he might escape it. This hope was not entirely cast aside until Wednesday afternoon. Judge STEWART, his counsel, had been to Albany interceding with the Governor, and had fortified himself with all the influence he could command, beside numerously signed petitions. But the Governor was inexorable. Recognizing the atrocity of the murder, he steadfastly refused to grant a respite. On Thursday evening Judge STEWART sent the following telegraphic dispatch from Albany:

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Judge Dowling, Tombs Police Court, New-York:

There is no hope for poor FRIERY. The Governor is inexorable, and refuses to interfere with the course of the law.

W. T. STEWART.

Judge DOWLING immediately communicated this fact to the condemned man, telling him that Man had done for him all that could be done, and that now he must look to God exclusively. FRIERY betrayed considerable disappointment at the result of his counsel's mission, but still his courage did not fail him, and he said, "Let God's will be done; if He decrees that I must die, I am resigned."

HIS FAREWELL TO HIS RELATIVES.

During Thursday the condemned man was visited by his mother, two brothers, his aunt, and other relatives more distantly connected. His mother, whose heart beheld in him only the guileless babe she had nursed, remained with him for a long time. At their parting the courage of both failed, and the scene was an agonizing one. Let the vail be dropped here—that bereaved mother's grief is too sacred for the public eye. Her farewell said, the poor broken-hearted lady, bereaved of her hope and pride by the inexorable demand of offended law and an outraged society, was conveyed from the prison in an almost senseless condition. The parting with his other relatives was sustained by the unfortunate man with a little more calmness, but the severing of one's very heart strings cannot be borne by even the bravest without some trace of the struggle being left behind.

His relatives having left him, his spiritual advisers were once more admitted, and strove to restore peace of mind to the unfortunate man by such religious consolation as they could offer. Late into the night the voice of prayer ascended from the condemned cell to that heavenly throne where that Saviour sits who has said, "Ask and ye shall receive."

THE LAST DAY.

On Friday morning at five o'clock, FRIERY in company with Fathers MCKENNA and DURANQUET, left the condemned cell and proceeded to the prison chapel, located in the building where the women are imprisoned. In order to reach this the doomed man was compelled to pass beneath the gallows, on which he was so soon to render up his life. He never faltered, but proceeded bravely to the chapel, where Mass was said by his Reverend attendants. FRIERY was more composed after this service, and returning to his cell, continued his devotions. The two clergymen remained with him, performing in his behalf all those peculiar rites of the Catholic Church, so well calculated to bring peace and comfort to a dying man. Later in the morning an uncle and brother of FRIERY were admitted for a few moments, but fearing to disturb his thoughts, quickly took their last sorrowing farewell. Sheriff KELLY and other officers visited the cell a few moments each and bade FRIERY good by.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EXECUTION.

Sheriff KELLY, having a most unpleasant task to perform, and evidently experiencing a great sympathy for the condemned, is entitled to great credit for the humane manner in which he did his most disagreeable duty. The gallows was erected at the entrance to the female prison, and is the one on which several criminals have previously been executed. It is so constructed that when all is in readiness, the culprit is suddenly jerked several feet into the air, and falling back upon the rope is strangled. At an early hour yesterday morning a crowd began to assemble in the vicinity of the Tombs, but Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, in charge of 200 policemen, kept the streets from being blocked up, and succeeded in preserving order outside. Inside the walls a cordon of policemen extended from the gallows to the entrance to the prison door, preserving a clear passage way, and an open space around the gallows for the Sheriff's officers and jury, and the reporters. No persons were admitted inside the Tombs who could not show the Sheriff's authority for being there. This number was quite large, however, there being in the neighborhood of 300 persons present.

THE EXECUTION.

At 10:50 o'clock the solemn procession issued from the prison, headed by Sheriff KELLY and several of his Deputies. FRIERY, attended by Fathers MCKENNA and DURANQUET, followed immediately behind. FRIERY was dressed in a complete suit of black, his arms were pinioned, and in his hand he carried a crucifix, which he kissed frequently. The fatal noose was around his neck, the end being buttoned inside his coat. He walked boldly forward, stepping firmly and steadily, scarcely seeming to notice anything around him. His lips moved in prayer, and his hand firmly clasped the crucifix. As the procession entered the prison yard every hat was reverently removed, and every eye was sadly turned to the face of the condemned man. When he had arrived beneath the rope, which dangled from the gallows, he kneeled down, a priest on each side of him, and Father McKENNA repeated a short prayer, FRIERY repeating the words after him and kissing the crucifix several times. During this last prayer, many of the spectators devoutly bent the knee, and all were uncovered. Rising, the doomed man shook hands with the priests, kissing each upon the cheek. The Sheriff asked him if he desired to say anything, in response to which inquiry, he shook his head, and again bade Mr. KELLY good bye. The black cap was hastily drawn over his face, he again pressed the crucifix to his lips, when the Sheriff gave the signal which was to end the earthly career of the unfortunate man. Instantly the heavy weight behind the board screen fell with a dull, heavy sound, and BERNARD FRIERY was launched into eternity. The sudden jerk lifted the body about five feet into the air, when it fell again about a foot, producing instant unconsciousness from strangulation. The body swung loosely in the air, the head twisted to one side. There was but very little convulsive action of the muscles—a heaving of the breast two or three times, a little tremor in the legs and arms, and then all was quiet. After hanging for a quarter of an hour, the body was partly lowered and examined by Dr. HODGEMAN, the Prison Surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. The coffin was then brought in, and after the body had been suspended twenty-six minutes it was taken down and placed in a coffin. FRIERY died remarkably easy. His neck was not broken, but complete insensibility must have ensued the instant the weight dropped. Those whose duty it is to witness such scenes, say that his was the easiest death they ever witnessed on the scaffold.

THE COFFIN

was a neat mahogany one, mounted with silver. On the lid was a handsome silver cross, on which was engraved the following inscription: "BERNARD FRIERY, died Aug. 17, 1866, aged 22 years and 6 months." The coffin was placed in a hearse in waiting, and given to his friends. When the hearse made its exit from the prison gates, the crowd, which had gathered outside, rushed after it pell-mell, as though there was some interesting exhibition to be seen.

Previous to the removal of the body, Coroner NAUMAN empanneled a Jury and held an inquest. A verdict was rendered to the effect that BERNARD FRIERY came to his death from hanging in conformity to the legal sentence pronounced against him. The body was given over to the relatives for interment.

RECENT EXECUTIONS AT THE TOMBS.

The following is a list of the executions which have taken place within the Tombs since 1851: Benson, executed July 25, 1851; Douglas, executed July 25, 1851; Aaron Stokey, executed Sept. 10, 1851; Otto Grunzig, executed Feb. 27, 1852; Patrick Fitzgerald, executed April 19, 1852; Nicholas Howlett, executed Jan. 28, 1853; William Saul, executed Jan. 28, 1853; Joseph Clark, executed Feb. 11, 1853; James L. Hoare, executed Jan. 27, 1854; John Dorsey, executed July 17, 1857; James Rodgers, executed Nov. 12, 1858; James Stephens, executed Feb. 3, 1860; John Crimmons, executed March 30, 1860; Nathaniel Gorden, executed Feb. 21, 1862; William H. Hawkins, executed June 27, 1862; Bernard Friery, executed Aug. 17, 1866.

STARKWEATHER.

Execution of Albert L. Starkweather for the Murder of his Mother and Sister.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Aug. 17, 1866.

The infliction of the death penalty is of rare occurrence in this State, a circumstance which is in part due to the tender-heartedness of jurors, but principally to the fact that few murders have been committed which warranted such a punishment. The last case was that of GERALD TOOLE, in 1852, who was hung in this city for the murder of WEBSTER, Warden of the State Prison. His was the only execution in this county for twenty-five years, and in the State for a dozen or more. Since TOOLE there has been no candidate for the gallows until this case of STARKWEATHER.

THE CRIME

for which he has now paid the penalty was one of the blackest which darken our criminal records. Stripped of the formalities of legal expression, the plain English is that he butchered his widowed mother and sister. On the morning of August 1, 1865, one of the residents of Manchester, a town a few miles from Hartford, was aroused by STARKWEATHER, who informed him that his mother and sister had been murdered and the house set on fire. On going to the dwelling Mrs. STARKWEATHER was found already dead, and ELLA, her daughter, just expiring. Each had received fearful blows from an ax, and were in addition stabbed several times with a large knife. ALBERT bore upon his body the marks of bruises and slight cuts, which he said were inflicted by the murderers in a struggle with him. Some slight incoherence in his statements, together with the fact that no trace of the supposed assassins could be discovered, led to his arrest that same day, upon suspicion, his subsequent indictment by the Grand Jury, and his trial and conviction at the December term of the Superior Court.

Without entering upon the details of the trial, it will suffice to say that from the first the evidence was most damning, and the plea of insanity, the *dernier resort* in such cases, was all that could be urged in his defence. The only defect in the chain of evidence against STARKWEATHER was the absence of any sufficient motive, but this is supplied and the plea of insanity invalidated by

HIS CONFESSION,

given under the seal of secrecy to a friend two days after the homicide, and not made public until after the trial, and by a review of his course of life shortly before the murder. STARKWEATHER had an amorous tendency, which he displayed by several matrimonial engagements, one of which he broke when wearied of it by means of a forged letter purporting to be from his mother. He also engaged himself to a young lady of Marlboro, and it rests upon strong circumstantial evidence that he attempted to poison the family of his uncle, Mr. BUCKLAND, to whom he was heir, in order to obtain the means necessary to enable him to marry. Failing to accomplish this, he transferred his fancy to Miss EMERETTE CAMPBELL, for whom he had indulged a boyish fancy in his younger days; but the same difficulty here presented itself. He was inclined to be fast, indulged in blooded stock and such expenses, which worried his mother and brought him no profit. With this young lady he fell desperately in love, but she refused her consent to an engagement, which refusal he construed as reflecting upon his pecuniary position. Determined to win the lady's consent, he now turned his thoughts to the means by which he could convince her that he was well to do in the world. It was this which impelled him to the unnatural crime.

In the early part of the week preceding the homicide his mother, with a maternal desire to see the prosperity of her son, gave him a deed of the homestead in consideration of a mortgage note of $1,500 in favor of his sister, and a promise that he would lead a better life. STARKWEATHER, intent upon his one idea, immediately procured a warranty deed of the homestead and other property made out in favor of Miss CAMPBELL, which document he placed in her possession, together with a certificate of sale of his blood mare *Brunette*, thus giving all that he possessed as proof of his affection and ability to support her. When he reached his home, he told his mother what he had done, and she very naturally censured him for such a foolish act, but concluded by asking him to retain the homestead in his own name an bring Miss CAMPBELL there as his wife, if she would have him. Should he persist in deeding away all he was worth, she said he should not have "an inch of the ground." ALBERT refused to accept the compromise, some high words ensued, and Mrs. STARKWEATHER carried out her threat by destroying the deed, which was not registered, thus rendering ALBERT's deed to Miss CAMPBELL of no value. Thus his hopes were suddenly dashed away, and, as he himself said, "from that time until the murder the idea of killing my mother did not leave my mind." He thought of it constantly, all night Saturday, all Sunday, Sunday night and Monday, and "the more I thought of it the madder I grew," are the words he used. Toward morning, after the house was quiet, he took the ax and knife and proceeded to the bed-chamber of his mother. There he entered and struck his mother upon the head with the ax; but the sound of the murderous weapon awakened his sister who was sleeping with her mother, and she sprang up and leaped toward him. He did not wish to kill her, but he must put the only witness of his crime out of the way, and the innocent girl of fourteen years was slaughtered by the side of her aged mother. The work must be made certain, and so he plied the knife after the ax had done its service, and then set fire to the bedding to conceal the evidences of the crime. He then battered his own head and cut his clothes. But his calculations missed. The fire did not get headway enough before the neighbors arrived, and the guilt was fixed upon himself.

The motive for the crime is thus plainly shown, and the idea of insanity quite removed. He had other troubles, all centering in this one thing—the desire to prove to Miss CAMPBELL his prosperous pecuniary condition—as is shown in a letter to Mr. CAMPBELL, within two days before the murder, in which he confesses to having forged notes to the amount of $4,000 for the purpose of carrying on a better business and gaining money.

EFFORTS FOR A REPRIEVE

of his sentence were made by some persons who still believed his insanity. According to custom, the date of his execution was fixed in August, after the session of the Legislature, so that he might have an opportunity of appealing to that body. It was done, but without effect. Well-known clerical and medical gentlemen were brought to testify to his insanity, and strong influence was made to bear upon the case; but it was of no use in the face of the stubborn facts.

HIS CONDUCT IN JAIL

also goes to show that, if insane, there was much method in his madness. During his confinement in jail previous to his trial, his active mind formed a plan of escape. He first proposed to the Jailor that he should be "careless," and allow him to slip out, adding: "I am not joking about this, neither am I insane or out of my head;" and offering him all that he expected from the estate of his mother. This did not work, and another plan was tried. This was to knock down and overpower the jailor when he should come to his cell on STARKWEATHER's feigning sickness, tie him with a cord which he had procured ostensibly for the purpose of hanging his clothes upon, take the keys from him, and make the best of his way out. This intention was foiled through his communicating it to a fellow prisoner, who disclosed it. He also managed to get a note to a woman in the cell beneath him, with instructions how to aid him in an escape, but this was also discovered.

During the trial he was stoical and uncommunicative; after it, undisturbed, and apparently either hardened or confident up to within a short time past, when he has more fully realized his position and the impossibility of esscape. A short time since a knife was found missing from the shoe-shop, and was soon after discovered hidden in STARKWEATHER's cell, sharpened to a point like a dagger. Upon searching him on Wednesday, a number of matches were found secreted in his clothing, which were also removed, as it was surmised he intended to use them to poison himself. As the fatal day has drawn near, he has turned his attention to more serious matters. His confidence left him, and his stolidity and indifference gave way to marked dejection and nervous depression. He has been attended by Prof. SIMONSON, of Trinity College, as spiritual adviser.

THE DEATH-WARRANT

was read to the prisoner this morning. According to his own request this ceremony took place in his cell at 8 o'clock, as he did not wish the scene upon the gallows to be prolonged. STARKWEATHER was at breakfast, in company with his spiritual adviser, when Sheriff RUSSELL entered the cell for the purpose. He laid down his spoon, turned toward the Sheriff in an attentive manner, and heard the fatal document through from beginning to end without a sign of emotion. Then, turning, he resumed his meal with an apparent appetite. STARKWEATHER had strong likes and dislikes, and it is probable that the fact of his causeless antipathy to Sheriff RUSSELL aided him in maintaining such complete control of himself. So late as last evening he mentioned casually to Deputy Sheriff FINCH that had RUSSELL been unaccompanied on his previous visit to him, his life would not have been safe for one moment.

THE GALLOWS

was erected in the western corridor of the jail, opposite to the side upon which STARKWEATHER was confined. It is the same structure upon which TOOLE was executed fourteen years ago. It is an ordinary structure of stout timbers, with a platform about six by seven feet, which falls entire, swinging upon hinges at the back. The lowest step of the staircase leading to the platform is upon hinges, and by pressure upon it a lever is worked which withdraws the last bolt sustaining the platform. Thus by the simple act of descending the stairs the Sheriff does the work, the platform falling as his foot touches the last step. The rope passes through an orifice in the cross-beam, along its top and part way down and through one of the uprights, where it is secured by a knot. The arrangements were in every way complete. The Sheriff has been besieged by applicants for admission to the execution, but owing to the limited accommodations in the corridor of the jail, not more than three hundred could be admitted.

AT THE JAIL

a crowd began to assemble some time before the execution, actuated by a morbid curiosity which invested even the walls of the building with interest. At 11 o'clock the "City Guard," (Battery D, Connecticut National Guard,) numbering ninety muskets, commanded by Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived at the jail, and were posted on the building and about the yard, much to the disgust of the numberless Peeping Toms who sought places at the windows and entrances. STARKWEATHER, meanwhile, was smoking a pipe in his cell and conversing with his clergyman. At 12:45 o'clock the platform was adjusted, the noose prepared, and everything made ready for the

EXECUTION.

The procession immediately appeared, consisting of Sheriff RUSSELL and his deputies, the prisoner, and Prof. SIMONSON. STARKWEATHER is a young man, only 25 years of age, and of pleasing appearance. His long confinement in jail had, however, reduced his flesh and imparted a pallor to his countenance. He wore a full beard and mustache, and hair of moderate length, having had it cut a few hours before the execution. It had been predicted that he would sink beneath the weight of terror which has been steadily increasing as the fatal day drew near; but, on the contrary, he advanced with a firm step and an unflinching demeanor, mounted the scaffold unassisted, and took his seat in a chair upon the trap. The Sheriff and his deputies ranged themselves by his side, and Prof. SIMONSON proceeded to read a portion of the burial service of the Episcopal Church, and prayers for the condemned. STARKWEATHER listened with his eyes cast down, occasionally glancing around, and now and then turning the leaves of a prayer-book which he held. At the conclusion of the reading the prisoner and his clergyman knelt for a moment in silent prayer, and then rising, embraced each other. Prof. SIMONSON was apparently more affected than the prisoner. He stated that STARKWEATHER requested him to say that "he died in charity with all men, and in strong faith in Jesus Christ, and that he will see Him in the spirit." The deputies then pinioned the arms and legs of the culprit, and placed the black cap upon his head. STARKWEATHER showed no signs of emotion while these preparations were being made, but stood like a child, passive and unconcerned. When the noose was placed over his head a mild gleam shot from his eyes, and a startled look, which told a fearful tale of suppressed terror and internal agony played over his features. He whispered a few words to the deputy, pressed the hands of his executioners, and then the black cap was pulled over his face, shutting out forever that terrified look. All left the platform but the criminal and the Sheriff. The terrible suspense in which the unfortunate man must have died a hundred deaths, was not prolonged, the Sheriff immediately descending the stairs, and as his foot was placed upon the lowest step the platform fell with a dull clang, and the body of the matricide swung in the air.

The crowd immediately surged forward to catch a glimpse of the body as it swayed to and fro, when it became evident that the knot had slipped around from the side to the back of the neck, and it was supposed that the man was strangling to death. For two minutes the body swung without motion, and then some spasmodic movements of the legs, arms and shoulders were visible. The pulse was noted at two minutes after the fall, and found to be 64, from which it raised to 96 beats, for 7½ minutes. At that time it became undistinguishable from its irregularity, ceasing entirely in fifteen minutes, when life was pronounced extinct. The drop fell at three and one half minutes before 1 o'clock, and death ensued at eleven and one-half minutes past. It is the opinion of medical gentlemen that the neck was not broken. After hanging half an hour, the body was taken down and handed over to the undertakers and friends, who placed it in a coffin ready prepared and disposed of it. The number of

NOTABLES PRESENT

was quite numerous, including Sheriffs and Deputies from all parts of the State, Sheriffs of Hampden and Berkshire Counties, in Massachusetts, members of the Grand Jury, members of the bar, Judges, members of the Legislature, and not a few who had procured admission to gratify what would seem a most strange desire, that of seeing a man hung.

A WRITTEN CONFESSION

was drawn up by STARKWEATHER and left at the disposal of his uncle, who will not make it public as yet. It can throw no new light upon this crime, although it may serve to identify him with others which are now shrowded in mystery.

SEXTUS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "RED, WHITE AND BLUE."—The cable announces that this vessel, which left this port July 9, for England, arrived at Hastings on Wednesday, after a passage of thirty-seven days. The *Red, White and Blue* is a miniature full-rigged ship, of 2 38-100th tons burden, and commanded by JOHN M. HUDSON, late a Master's Mate in the United States Navy, who is accompanied by Capt. FRANCIS E. FITCH, late of the clipper ship *Margaret*, and a dog. The vessel is furnished with three masts and 16 sails, in area 65 yards of canvas, her greatest length being 23 feet, by a width of 5½ feet. She is furnished with full equipments, charts, compass, barometer and meteorological apparatus, and was stored with 80 days' provisions, including 250 gallons of water, 50 cans of desiccated roast beef, 30 packages of coffee, 200 pounds of bread, and liquors, preserves, cigars and solids and luxuries in profusion, beside which there were 1,700 pounds of ballast on board, and added to which was a weight of three tons, necessary to submerge the vessel even when overloaded. She started off under favorable suspices, and, it appears, has accomplished her voyage in safety. After making a voyage to the Mediterranean she will proceed to Paris, and remain for the Great Exhibition.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE CARS.—Since the raid upon the pickpockets, inaugurated by the Inspectors of Police, but one robbery in the cars has been reported at headquarters. Heretofore complaints of this nature averaged three or four per day. The light-fingered gentry have evidently been frightened from their accustomed haunts, and have doubtless emigrated to other cities. It was not believed by them at first that the Police Magistrates would commit them as vagrants upon the simple statements of officers that they were pickpockets, but the speedy manner in which one of their number secured a residence on the Island, convinced them that for once, at least, the Police Magistrates and the Police Officers had resolved to work together harmoniously. A few pictures of these depredators have been secured at Police Headquarters for the use of the force. If the Inspectors continue the course they have adopted pickpockets will do but little business in this City. The moment the rigorous system is relaxed, however, they will be upon us again like a swarm of locusts.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mayor J. B. McQuade, of Utica; Gen. George W. Buck, Chemung; Hon. J. Dunham, Boston; Hon. H. P. Stevens, New-York; Hon. A. D. Olen, Washington; Hon. A. D. Barber, Utica; S. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; Mayor George Innis, Poughkeepsie; Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Albany, and Hon. P. R. Kellogg, Utica, are at the Astor House. Hon. A. Munroe, Syracuse; Col. Sutherland, U. S. A.; Hon. F. O. Carrington, Oswego; Gen. J. A. Green, Syracuse; Hon. J. F. Faxton, Utica; Hon. W. Sutton, Massachusetts; Gen. G. V. Butterfield, U. S. A., and Hon. J. Davis, Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. L. Thompson, Illinois; Hon. N. S. Littlefield, Hon. J. C. Talbot, Maine, and Hon. G. W. Smith, Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. S. W. Soloman, Washington; Hon. D. C. St. John, Newburgh; Hon. R. E. Hatch, N. Y. State; Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N.; Hon. W. S. Durnal, New-York, and Hon. J. A. Godfrey, are at the Hoffman House.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, MARY BORDOEN, 76 years of age, a native of France, and a nurse, residing at No. 102 Greene-street, was run over by car No. 42, of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue railroad, at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, and so severely injured that death ensued soon after. JOSEPH KELLY, the driver of the car, was arrested by the Eighth Ward Police, and the body of deceased was also removed to the Wooster-street Station-house, where an inquest will be held by Coroner GOVER....On Thursday evening a boy named WILLIAM LARKIN, 12 years, and residing at the corner of Charlton and West streets, was run over by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad, drawn by a dummy engine, and severely injured. At last accounts he was very low.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 152 Rivington-street, on the body of Mrs. REBECCA SCHWAB, who committed suicide by taking a dose of Paris green which had been procured for the purpose of killing cockroaches. From the evidence of the husband of the deceased, it would appear that for some time past she had been very much depressed in spirits, owing to the fact that within a comparatively short time they had buried six children, and she had at various times threatened to commit suicide. On Wednesday, in the absence of her husband, she took a dose of the poison, and on his arrival informed him what she had done. Medical aid was at once procured, but she died on Thursday night. A verdict of "suicide by poisoning" was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Germany, aged 48 years.

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the Portland Relief Committee acknowledges receipt of the following additional subscriptions since Aug. 7, viz.: Cash, $5; W. N. Vesey, United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle, $100; "C.," $5; Gen. G. Loomis, Stratford, Conn., $5; L. W. French, $5; Collection of Church of the Intercession, Carmansville, N. Y., $75; Connolly & Co., $50; Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, $200; Union Mutual Insurance Company, $150; Robert Seibt, through Mayor Hoffman, $10; John T. Bouch, Liverpool, England, through C. H. Marshall, £5, at $1 62 per cent. exchange, $36; A Friend, $5. Total, $646. Previously acknowledged, $105,504 56. Total, $106,150 56. A. A. LOW, Manager.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner NAUMANN at No. 67 James-street, on the body of FREDERICK WALLEN, a native of Sweden, aged 42 years. About three weeks since deceased, while working on a vessel, had the large toe on his left foot smashed by a log of wood falling upon it. He went home and the toe was poulticed by his wife, but he continued to grow worse and tetanus finally supervened, causing his death on Thursday night. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A GRAIN ELEVATOR.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, DENNIS FITZPATRICK, while at work at Pier No. 5, N. R., was so terribly crushed by the machinery of an elevator falling upon him that he expired soon afterward. An inquest was held over the remains yesterday morning by Coroner GOVER, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 65 years of age.

SUPPOSED ACCIDENTAL FALL.—A few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN FARRIN, a boarder at the Star Hotel, No. 10 State-street, was found by one of the First Precinct police, lying on the sidewalk insensible and seriously injured. He was picked up and removed to the New-York Hospital. It is supposed that while intoxicated FARRIN fell from a third-story window into the street, where he was found. He is expected to recover.

COLLISION.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 P. M., as the steamboat *Newport*, of the Fall River Line, was entering the East River, she collided with the tug *Quickstep*, having in tow the canal-boat *Jay Bird*. The tug and canal-boat both sunk soon after. The crews of both boats were rescued by the boats from the steamer and other vessels near by.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBING A BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Detective FROST arrested a woman named BRIDGET FALLON yesterday at her residence in Hudson-avenue, near Concord-street, on the complaint of her brother-in-law, JOHN CURRAN, who charges her with larceny. Complainant resides at Sandy Bank, (Twelfth Ward.) The second week in August, his wife died of the cholera. After the funeral, on the 11th inst., BRIDGET was employed to clean house, during which time, as alleged, she abstracted $400 in gold coin, and household articles to the value of $45. On being taken into custody, she gave the officer $300 of the money, but claimed the goods, some of which she said she had loaned her sister, and the remainder had been verbally willed to her by the deceased. The accused was committed until this morning for examination before Justice CORNWELL.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—CHARLES A. ELLIOTT, a native of England, aged 23 years, employed as clerk in the drug-store of Mr. MANNING, corner of Clinton and Baltic streets, attempted suicide on Thursday night, by taking a quantity of strichnine. He was discovered in time, however, and the poison was expelled from his stomach by means of powerful emetics. No cause is assigned. Yesterday morning he appeared out of danger.

THIEVING ON THE CARS.—MARGARET EDGAR and ANN DOUGHERTY were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of stealing a satchel from Mrs. C. E. MINIZEK, while riding in a Fulton-avenue car. The property was found in possession of the accused, and they were sent to jail for 20 days' each.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 18	New-York	Bremen.
Bavaria	Aug. 18	New-York	Hamburg.

FROM EUROPE.

Manhattan	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA, NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

Mississippi	Aug. 18	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 18	New-Orleans.
Santiago de Cuba	Aug. 20	Nicaragua.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	Panama.
Raleigh	Aug. 22	New-Orleans.
South America	Aug. 22	St. Thomas and Brazil.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 17.—*In steamship Lafayette, from Havre and Brest*—J. H. Conte, Mr. Forchleimer, 5 children, nurse and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, H. T. Ahrens, Mr. Koehler, Mr. Israel, Miss Kahn, E. Hapias, T. Maris, Mrs. Dandelet, E. Despres, Mr. and Mrs. Otard de la Grange, child and servant, T. Toucon, Mr. Sapicha, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dezande, F. Baldora, S. Aldrete, Mr. Gosson, C. Werborn, Mr. De Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Pelisser and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Miss Clara Goldsmith, H. Abrahams and child, Mrs. H. Abrahams and 2 servants, T. Abrahams, Mrs. T. Abrahams and servant, Gaspar Vruela, Mr. and Mrs. M. Donde, Mr. Paynon, Miss Babette Dreyfuss, Miss Bertha Dreyfuss, Mr. and Mrs. Davisson, Miss Davisson, F. de Cardenas, M. Havarre, E. S. Marc, S. Penalver, J. Penalver, Miss E. Meyrat, Miss F. Jacquot, Mrs. Duchesne and children, Messrs. Rascle, Roussel, Deliage, Souilignet, M. Cortial, Arsac, Foubert, Freyssenon, Mr. and Mrs. Dittinger, L. C. Schettler, Mrs. Schettler, Mr. and Mrs. Holb, Miss M. Sandberger, C. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, M. Abbe Vrevis, Messrs. Guido, J. Mottet, Murphy, H. Girardot, A. Calmelet, J. Damien, Schumacker, Giraud, Mrs. B. Schwartz, Mrs. H. Sharrartz, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner, J. Henk, A. Landaner, F. Berle, J. E. Sanneret, J. Sachs, J. Hathan, L. Oppenheimer, J. C. Vnro, Mr. and Mrs. L. Camito, Mr. and Mrs. Reitner, Mrs. J. Hirsch, Mrs. Ecrot, Mrs. L. Emden, E. Weil, Mr. de Courcelle and 3 children, Mr. Cabo and 2 children, Mrs. Payes, Mrs. Delatourette, Messrs. Meyer, Hess, Ettling, Boyu, Esterlin, Guenard, Franck, Sauer, E. Duchesne, H. Duchesne, A. Rose, E. Bureau, Wenhangen, Weber, A. Bonyuerel, V. Salvadore, Mr. Watten.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 13 | Sun sets.....6 54 | Moon sets....11 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 37 | Gov. Island. 1 26 | Hell Gate... 2 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co., (old 16th;) Pioneer, (Br.) Cow Bay, Snow & Burgess; Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Anthracite, Gunn, Philadelphia; J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore.

Ship Atmosphere, (Br.,) Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Agnes, (Brem.,) Suncke, London, Chas. Luling; Adelaide, Plummer, Alicante, A. P. Francia; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Murchie, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Cavour, (Norw.,) Foyer, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Apollo, (Norw.,) Melsen, Rotterdam, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Edith, (Br.,) Olver, Rio Janeiro, Witham & Ogilvie; Goffredo, (Ital.,) Aurrimma, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Branch, (Br.,) Card, Barbadoes, D. Trowbridge; Cavour, (Br.,) Chapman, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners E. J. Munsell, Barlow, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Eliza Hamilton, Pierce, Providence; C. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; H. Middleton, Newton, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Mary Steedman, Green, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Bellona, Baldwin, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Tahmiroo, Cole, Bucksport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jos. Brophy, Packard, St. Pierre, Mart., Scott, Son & Co.; Carrie Wells, Kirk, Antigua, G. Wessels; Henry, Dobbin, Jacksonville, T. M. Mayhew; Sarah Elizabeth, Reeve, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Nassau, (Br.,) Randolph, St. Martin's, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloops Emperor, Miller, Bridgeport, E. H. Kreemer; Thos. Ransom, Borley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre Aug. 2, and Brest 4th, with mdse. and 188 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Figlia Jenny, (Aust.,) Grichia, Trieste 77 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Gibraltar July 9. Aug. 15, lat. 39 42, lon. 68 19, spoke Aust. bark Giovanni P., hence for Bristol, Eng., 1 day out.

Ship Aberdeen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Gardener & Colby.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Corning, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and cigars to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Chattanooga, Freeman, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenbergh. Aug. 12, off the Chesapeake, spoke bark Ida Lilly, from Charleston for New-York.

Schr. Neptune, (of East Machias,) Clark, Lepreux, N. B., 6 ds., with spruce poles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of Halifax,) Siteman, Harbor Grace, N. F., 18 ds., with oil to B. F. Small & Co.

Sloop Thos. Hull, ——, Providence.

Below.

Ship Java, from Cardiff.
Bark Albertina.
Brig Roslyn.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York; brig Candace, Cape de Verde Islands; steamer Kensington, New-Orleans.

The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Farbox, arrived here this afternoon from Portland.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, Aug. 7, bark E. A. Schultz, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Sparkling Sea, for do., ldg.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

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(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

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THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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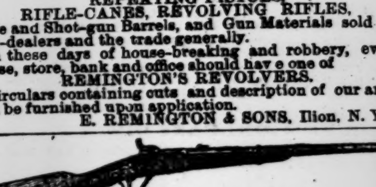
E. REMINGTON & SONS,



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In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.

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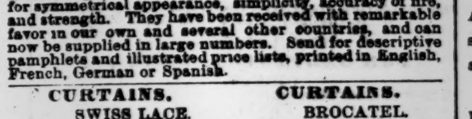

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 489, Aug. 17, 1866.
35, 51, 44, 16, 70, 74, 18, 37, 68, 52, 13, 10.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 490, Aug. 17, 1866.
23, 54, 63, 72, 16, 9, 66, 47, 45, 55, 43, 36.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, Aug. 17, 1866.
35, 22, 41, 18, 66, 32, 36, 65, 57, 73, 48, 21.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 390, Aug. 17, 1866.
29, 16, 28, 10, 26, 71, 24, 22, 54, 69, 60, 52.

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CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

THE GREATEST ART PROJECT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST striving to secure

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The great cities of
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THE TOWN TOPIC!
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The principal topic of conversation is the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, for its munificent offers and objects, its high standing and the

INTEGRITY OF ITS MANAGERS,

and the benefit which it must confer upon the artistic taste of the country.

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See the Prospectus, sent to any address upon application, giving the fullest and completest particulars. Those who wish to read it should send direct to the New-York Office, at the

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NO. 625 BROADWAY.

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The sale of tickets has been so rapid as to warrant an announcement that the end is approaching, and a committee has been appointed on behalf of the people to superintend and conduct the drawing.

The subscription books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a Committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This Committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active coöperation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficent project. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION IS NO GIFT ENTERPRISE, AND MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH DOLLAR GIFT CONCERTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE AT THE OPERA HOUSE WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OR CONSENT OF THE PROPRIETORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All orders for Certificates or Shares, and all special communications, should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY,
Actuary A. A.,

And directed to
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No. 625 Broadway,
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No. 21 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.,
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Or the
CROSBY ART GALLERY,
Opera-House, Chicago

From the Chicago Times.

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The past week has been a fruitful one for this widely-spread enterprise. Our exchanges from every quarter are filled with notices of its success. Its advertisements, which are on a scale surpassing in general extent anything which has been attempted by even American enterprise before, occupy pages of the New-York Press. A correspondent, writing of its success in New-York, says: "The office reminds me of a railroad ticket-office a few minutes before the departure of the train."

The feeling of personal interest in Mr. Crosby seems to pervade the whole country. Every little town or village has its one or more clubs, and we understand that the rapid sale of certificates throughout the country is in a measure to be attributed to the cordial support of the National Banks, the Presidents and Cashiers of which are its most numerous and efficient agents.

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